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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

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FIRST EDITION.

MASSACHUSETTS.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

THE TICKET AND RESOLUTIONS.

WORCESTER, September 9.—The Democratic Convention, after organization, nominated Wm. Gaston, of Boston, for Governor, and Wm. L. Smith, of Springfield, for Lieutenant Governor.

Upon reassembling, the State ticket was completed as follows: For Secretary of State—Benj. F. Wills, of Williamstown. Treasurer—Nathan Clark, of Lynn. Auditor—C. Osgood Moore, of Newburyport. Attorney General—Waldo Colburn, of Dedham.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following is the platform in full:

FIRST—Unwavering devotion and fidelity to the Constitution of the United States as the only guarantee of safety and tranquility to the Union; equal political rights for all races, colors and conditions of men; to this end, and to secure perfect harmony and reconciliation, by which only the Union can be maintained, we openly denounce any and all Federal interference with popular elections in every State, and we heartily condemn the conduct of those who, under any pretence or guise, disgrace themselves, and their country by lawless acts of violence against the colored race in the Southern States, as also those carpet-baggers who have for years past eaten up the substance of the people they have oppressed and deceived.

SECOND—Speedy resumption of specie payments, as alike demanded by honor and recognized by all civilized nations of the world as the only sound and healthy basis of currency.

THIRD—Firm and unwavering opposition to sumptuary laws (as founded in the worst spirit of coercion) and prohibition—two species of despotism and arbitrary power—and we especially oppose the so-called prohibitory law and its accessories as impotent for good in any possible form for evil alike to private and public morals.

FOURTH—A stringent, judicious and efficacious law for the restriction and regulation of the sale of all intoxicating liquors, impartially and faithfully enforced, is the only practical legal restraint against the evil of intemperance.

FIFTH—Proper respect for the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives, as opposed to executive interference and arbitrary power.

SIXTH—Vigorous reform in State affairs, reduction of expenses and strict economy; the abolition of all useless and unnecessary rings and commissions, including the State constabulary, and a return of the administration of the government by general laws, and its constituted executive and ministerial agents and officers to be held to the strictest accountability.

SEVENTH—To foster with care the interests of labor, as the basis of material prosperity, and of the industrial classes, on whose moral and intellectual condition must ever depend the character and success of popular political institutions.

EIGHTH—We commend to the cordial support of the voters of the Commonwealth Hon. William Gaston, of Boston, our candidate for Governor; Hon. Wm. L. Smith, of Springfield, our candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and the other candidates for State offices, this day nominated. We know and admire their integrity and capacity, and no one need fear that they will repudiate the platform on which they have been nominated.

The resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote, and after choosing a State Central Committee for the ensuing year, the Convention dissolved.

NEW YORK LIBERALS.

State Convention at Albany---Pompous Declaration of Principles.

ALBANY, September 9.—The Liberal State Convention met in Tweddle Hall today and was called to order by General Cochran, who made a long address, criticising Republican management of public affairs. Pending the arrival of the Committee on Resolutions, Isaac H. Hunter (colored) of New York, was called for and spoke at length, declaring if their duty to nominate a ticket, and naming Sanford E. Church and Thos. E. Stewart as his choice. General Merritt, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

RESOLUTIONS.

FIRST—That the Liberal Republicans of the State of New York stand for the defense of constitutional liberty, for the right of local self-government, for the restoration of delegated power, for the strict accountability on the part of public officers, for the reformation of a demoralizing currency and for the rights and interest of the masses of the people.

SECOND—That the administration of President Grant has failed to fulfill the reasonable expectations of the people; that it has pursued a vacillating and imbecile financial policy which has plunged the business of the country into disaster and bankruptcy; that it has invaded the rights of sovereign States by imposing upon them Governors, by means of the bayonet, whom the people had rejected at the ballot box; that it has employed spies and informers to plunder our merchants, and established a system of terrorism, paralyzing enterprise; that it has conspired with corrupt men and monopolies to prey upon the community, and has kept in existence, in the District of Columbia, an infamous ring, in whose thefts, although carefully screened by their confederates in Congress, high officers of the Government have been proved to be participators.

THIRD—That the liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom; that the sedition law of 1798, abridging the freedom of speech and the press, was an infraction of the Constitution which justly exasperated the Nation, and was resented by exiling forever from power the party responsible for its enactment; that the Poland-Frelinghuysen bill of 1874, under which an immediate attempt was made to procure the indictment of an obnoxious editor, is a measure of like character, of even greater peril to our liberties, depriving us in many cases of the benefit of trial by jury, and transporting the citizen away from his home and from the witnesses by whom his innocence might be established, to a distant place to be tried for pretended offenses; that its precedent is to be sought in the tyrannical acts of a King of Great Britain, as enumerated in the Declaration of Independence, and that its enactment can only be effectually met by expelling from power both the men and party guilty of the treason.

FOURTH—That while we believe that a sound policy requires that no President should be re-elected, we further declare our uncompromising hostility to every pretension towards perpetuating power in the hands of the same person beyond the second term; such pretension deserves and should receive the indignant condemnation of the people, who should demand of any party expecting their votes, an explicit declaration against the claim of any man to become President of the United States for a third term, or against the conduct of any man tolerating the use by others of his name for such candidacy.

FIFTH—That the return of the country to a specie basis is an object of paramount importance; that as the great purpose of money is to serve as a medium of exchange, the national integrity demands a speedy return to the common standard of the world, and the business interests of the country require that a free banking system should be established.

SIXTH—That the acts of Congress providing for supervisors of elections are oppressive and should be amended or repealed.

SEVENTH—That experience demonstrates the injustice of governing the cities of the States by legislative commissions, and we advocate the restoration to them of the right of self-government.

A resolution was adopted declaring it inexpedient to make any nominations. A State Central Committee was appointed, and the Convention adjourned, to meet September 29th, at noon.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Officers of Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 9.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company, for the election of a Board of Director and officers, was held at Urbana, Ills., to-day. The following Board of Directors was elected: Wm. Dennison, B. E. Smith, of Columbus; C. R. Greggs, of Wilmington, Del.; A. Turner, F. Heuney, Jr., W. H. Smith, J. K. Blossom and J. B. Thompson, of New York; F. W. Peck, of Chicago; D. T. Thompson, of Pekin, Ills.; J. Bond, of Monticello, Ills., J. C. Short, of Danville, Ills.; G. O. Nebker, of Covington, Ind. The following officers were reelected: B. E. Smith, President; C. R. Greggs, Vice President; C. W. Smith, General Manager; O. P. Lewis, Treasury and Secretary. A large majority of the stock was represented.

Strike in Louisville Shops.

LOUISVILLE, September 8.—One hundred workmen in the Short Line railroad shops and round house are on a strike for one month's pay. The road owes them three month's pay; but the men demanded only one months. President Wilder, being, waited on, promised to pay a an early day, but this morning the employes sought legal counsel with a view to instituting proceeding in the courts.

Pittsburgh Female College opens September 9. Call from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

France.

CHARLES PERKINS CONVICTED—HIS WIFE ACQUITTED.

PARIS, September 8.—Charles Perkins, on trial for obtaining money on false pretences, has been adjudged guilty, sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and a fine of one hundred francs and ordered to refund all the moneys fraudulently obtained. His wife, who is a niece of ex-Queen Isabella, was acquitted.

England.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, September 8.—Charles Gilpin, M. P. for Northampton, Lord George John Manners and Sir Henry K. Storks are dead.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN RAILWAY PROJECT.

LONDON, September 8.—The *Times* says Lesseps has abandoned the project of the Central Asian Railway.

CLOSE OF OLD CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

LONDON, September 8.—The Old Catholic Congress at Freiburg, formally closed to-day with a public sitting. The hall was densely crowded, over five thousand persons being present.

COLLISION IN THE MERSEY—ANCHOR LINE STEAMER SUNK.

LIVERPOOL, September 9.—A collision occurred in the Mersey to-day, between the Spanish steamer Tomas and the Anchor Line steamer Alexandria. The latter was sunk, and the Tomas was badly damaged.

Germany.

NO FOREIGN PRIESTS, MONKS OR NUNS IN PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, September 8.—It is reported that an order will soon be issued expelling from Prussia all foreign priests, monks and nuns.

Spain.

TRAIN FIRED ON BY CARLISTS.

MADRID, September 8.—The Carlists recently fired on a train of cars, believing that the Austrian and German ambassadors were passengers. The driver and the stoker of the train were killed.

THE ARMY OF THE NORTH.

General Lazerna has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Army of the North, and Generals Loma and Ceballos commanders of divisions.

A CARLIST DEFEAT.

MADRID, September 9.—After ten hours' hard fighting, the Republicans have beaten the Carlists at Morel, near Tereuel.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, September 8.—Arrived out —Steamers Weser and California, from New York.

European Markets.

LONDON, September 9, 2:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £170,000. Consols for money and account 92⅝@92¾. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 10⅜; do 1867, 10⅜; do 1868, 10⅜; do new 5's, 104¾. Erie Railway shares opened at 22⅝ and closed at 22⅝.

LIVERPOOL, September 9.—Rentes 64 francs 65 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, September 9.—Cotton dull and easier: middling upland 7⅝@8⅛d; middling Orleans 8⅛@8¼d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 1,500 American. The breadstuffs market is quiet.

TENNESSEE.

Hunting Down the Trenton Scoundrels--Trial of Julia Hayden's Murderers--Indignation Meetings Throughout the State.

NASHVILLE, TENN., September 9.—A *Union and American* Jackson, Tennessee, special of last night says: Judge Carthel reached this place yesterday, and immediately opened and adjourned the Circuit Court in order to return to Trenton and protract the session of his court there sufficiently long to allow the Grand Jury time and opportunity to follow up their investigations into the recent disturbances in Gibson county, leading to the killing of the negroes who were taken from the Trenton jail.

COUNSEL FOR THE RUFFIANS.

A rumor, evidently well founded and discussed on the street here, is to the effect that General Alex. W. Campbell, of this place, one of the most prominent lawyers of Tennessee, has been retained at a fee of $30,000 to defend certain parties in suspected districts in the event that they are arrested. General Campbell has been heard to remark that there are two sides to the question, and that when the facts are known, the husbands, fathers and brothers throughout the country, North and South, whose blood would curdle at the thought of their wives, daughters and sisters being held in the power of fiends of these black, lustful brutes, will regret the sheet-iron thunder they imagine the occasion has justified.

TRIAL OF JULIA HAYDEN'S MURDERERS.

The preliminary trial of Pat Lyons and Bowan Saunders, the alleged murderers of Julia Hayden, a colored school teacher, of Tronsdale county, is now in progress at Lebanon, Tenn. Jordan, Stokes & Sons, Taron, Galladay, Martin and Beard, attorneys, represent the State, while Thompson & Son and R. Cantrell represent the defendants. A large number of witnesses have been summoned by the State, and but few on the part of the defense.

INDIGNATION MEETINGS

against the late tragic outrages in Tronsdale and Gibson counties, are being held in the different counties throughout the State.

THE CENTRAL POINT NEGROES.

Miles Ledbetter, Thomas Bryan and Lewis Jefferson, all colored, have been arrested on the charge of being of the party who burglariously entered Durant's grocery, Monday morning, and after nearly killing Mrs. Durant and Mrs. Wright, robbed the grocery. The detectives are confident of capturing the entire party.

It is rumored that Douglas Jamison, one of the ten negroes who were taken from the Trenton jail, has arrived here, having escaped; but the report can be traced to no reliable source.

STATE AND COUNTY FAIRS.

Northern Indiana.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., September 9, 1874.

The second day of the fair was a large improvement upon the first, and a very large crowd was upon the grounds this afternoon. Exposition hall, as well as all other exhibition buildings, were jammed with visitors. New contributions have been coming in since Monday, and some of the departments have been so crowded with goods that it determines the feasibility of holding an extra exposition next year. The machinery department is well represented by Fort Wayne manufacturers. The races were somewhat behind in starting, but as to-morrow is the big race, that part of it will go off more smoothly. Lilly N. took first money in the $400 premium trot, and Membrino Walker second. In the $500 trot, General Sherman took first money, Harry Mitchell second and Kate Campbell third.

Ohio State.

COLUMBUS, September 9.—Fine weather continues, and the State fair is being largely attended and gives great satisfaction. About thirteen thousand persons visited the fair to-day.

Nashville Exposition.

NASHVILLE, September 9.—The Industrial Exposition will open next Wednesday, the 16th, under more favorable auspices than any preceding Exposition held here. Arrangements are being made for a military and civic parade, and a general suspension of business on the opening day.

American Institute Fair.

NEW YORK, September 9.—The forty-third annual exhibition of the American Institute Fair was formally opened this afternoon by an address from Nathan C. Ely, President of the Board of Managers. The fair is occupied by about seven hundred exhibitors, and it was stated that about three hundred more applications had been refused for want of space in the building.

Kentucky Association.

LEXINGTON, KY., September 9.—Frank Harper, who inherited the greater part of his Uncle John Harper's estate, including all of his thoroughbred stock, arrived here to-day, with his horses, to take part in the races on the Kentucky Association course, which commence Monday next and continue throughout the week. He has, among the number Excel Turner, a phaeton colt, and the renowned Longfellow, whom he has brought only for exhibition and as a companion for the other animals. Buford, Richards and Swigert are expected to arrive to-morrow with their horses. The course is alive with horses, and great sport is expected next week.

Chicago Exposition.

CHICAGO, September 9.—The Inter-State Industrial Exposition was opened to the public to-night, without any formal ceremonies. The attendance was estimated at not less than eight thousand, and in view of the fact that over five thousand tickets were sold and that there were some three thousand stockholders' and complimentary tickets given out, the estimate is probably correct. Many of the departments present an unfinished appearance yet, owing to the dilatoriness of exhibitors, but nearly all the space is taken and will be filled soon.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

Gratifying Success of the Syndicate.

More Than Twenty Millions Already Taken Abroad.

Good Prospect for the Speedy Disposition of the Whole Amount.

Preparation of the Congressional Records, Appendix and Index.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 9, 1874.

Placing the Five Per Cents.

Recent intelligence received at London from the financial countries of the European Continent and communicated here, convey the most promising assurances of the success of the operations of the Syndicate in placing, not only the forty-five millions of five per cents actually subscribed for by them, but of the whole one hundred and twenty-four millions—the amount remaining after deducting the ten millions furnished to home bidders. Last week there was another shipment of eight million dollars of the new bonds. This makes, to date, about one-half of the forty-five millions, forwarded, and the balance will be ready for orders in ten days. It is now about five weeks since the Secretary closed with the Syndicate, and upwards of twenty millions have been disposed of. It was stated to-day, by a high official of the Treasury Department, that what has already been accomplished by the Syndicate left no grounds for a doubt that the sales would keep along steadily until the whole amount was taken. The rapidity of the sales would, he said, of course be influenced by the state of affairs in Europe. There were some signs of uneasiness growing out of complications on the Spanish question, but it was not so certain that even an European war would operate against the success of the balance of the loan then on hand. The official quoted thought that the strong and growing redness of European Governments and their waning resources give rise to considerable hesitation on the part of capitalists in regarding their money in European securities. The low rates of interest generally paid, was another source of objection. These now look to the United States Government securities as the surest and best in the market. The official therefore thought that the prospect of a war might occasion increased activity, rather than any augmented embarassment in the sales of the new fives.

Congressional Records.

The entire edition of the Congressional record and appendix, making six volumes, is printed and bound, and remains at the Government printing office, awaiting the completion of the index, which will constitute the seventh volume. A number of the earlier sheets of the index have been received and there are four men at work, twelve hours a day, pushing forward the compilation to an end. The delay in getting out the work is owing to the bickering of the Congressional Committee of Conference who were unable to agree upon the number to be printed, and did not settle the dispute until near the close of the session. The whole number separately was ten thousand three hundred sets, as follows: three thousand one hundred for the Senate, seven thousand two hundred and fifty for the house of Representative and fifty for the Library of the United States for exchanges. This makes a total of seventy-two thousand one hundred single copies. The separately and the binding are of very superior excellence and a credit to the Government printing office.

Personal.

Col. Reising, of the Meadville *Republican*, who has been on a tour through the Eastern States, arrive here to-night and will remain a few days.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 9, 1874.

ORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL BANKS AUTHORIZED.

The Comptroller of the Currency to-day authorized the organization of the People's National bank of Princeton, Ind., with a capital of $50,000, and the Central National bank of Thurman, Ohio, with a capital of the same amount.

FIRE RECORD.

Hinton, West Virginia—$30,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., September 9, 1874.

A fire at Hinton, Summers county, W. Va., last night, entirely destroyed the Court House and county records, a store and contents and one dwelling. The fire originated in the Court House, the Court being in session. The loss is estimated at $30,000; insurance $2,500, in the Citizens Fire Insurance Company of Richmond, Va.

Port Stanley, Ont.—$25,000.

PORT STANLEY, ONT., September 9.—The Masonic Hall was burned last night. Loss, $25,000, partially insured.

Zaleski, Ohio—$75,000.

CINCINNATI, September 9.—The car-repair shop of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, at Zaleski, Ohio, was burnt this morning, with about twenty-five freight cars, most of which were old and out of repair. The estimated loss is seventy-five thousand dollars.

Chicago—$4,000.

CHICAGO, September 9.—A fire this evening in the refinery belonging to the Northwestern Oil Company at 58 to 62 Canal street, damaged the stock and building four thousand dollars.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 9, 1874.

THREE ARRESTS FOR FORGERY.

Three men were arrested here yesterday on a charge of forging deeds representing $100,000. One of the men, Charles Siacia, is implicated in the extensive forgeries of Harlem bank stock, of which Van Etten, who recently committed suicide, was accused as principal.

A MAN SELLS HIS DAUGHTERS TO SATAN.

Charley Disner was arrested last night for selling his daughter, aged thirteen years, to Peter Halleck, keeper of a disreputable house. Halleck was arrested while taking the girl to his house. Disner is said to have disposed of two other daughters in the same way.

CARGO OF TEA SEIZED.

A cargo of tea valued at $40,000 has been seized by the Collector on a charge of attempt to defraud the revenue.

CHARGES AGAINST UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER LORD.

Specific charges have been filed in the United States Circuit Court against Commissioner John J. Davenport, on the ground of his arbitrary partisan conduct at the elections. Davenport is Chief Supervisor of Elections as well as United States Commissioner.

ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.

Jerome B. Frazier was arrested to-day, charged with forging the endorsement of a trustee on eleven thousand dollars' worth of bonds, in order to obtain a loan thereon.

NEW DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION.

The *Express* says that on the beginning of next month a new Democratic organization will be formed. It will consist mainly of all adherents of the Apollo Hall organization, and will take in any disaffected Tammany men who may desire to join. The leading spirits in the new organization are said to be Samuel J. Courtney, ex-United States District Attorney, ex-Judge Barrett, Judge Bixby, ex-Sheriff O'Brien, Frank M. Bixby, Alderman Monheimer, Coroner Flynn and others. The new organization counts upon a large number of converts from Tammany, namely, such men as may be disappointed with the present leaders or proceedings of that body. One of the leaders states that the organization will not, under any circumstances, make a bargain or contract with the custom house men, but will content themselves with holding the balance of power, and sending their candidates into the field, trusting to popular support for success.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR.

William Allen has withdrawn from the canvass for the Democratic and Liberal nomination for Governor. In letter to Mr. Allen, Joseph Warren, of the Buffalo *Courier* says: "Samuel J. Tilden is now the only candidate who has not accepted the proposition to withdraw in favor of Church."

The *World* says: "Mr. Tilden will not withdraw, but on the contrary expects all other candidates to withdraw in his favor, at Syracuse."

Buy Good Coffee.

The Java flavored roast coffee is made from choice coffees only. Every family should try T. C. Jenkins' Java flavored coffee. No inferior or damaged coffees used. Money refunded if not as represented.

BROOKLYN.

RETURN OF MOULTON.

He is Revising His Statement.

Fair Warning to the Lambs of Plymouth Flock.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., September 9, 1874.

Frank Moulton, who arrived here from the East this morning, has been denied to callers all day. This evening he is in his attic retreat, revising his final statement. Press skirmishers have besieged his house all day, anxious to get a view of the important document. He has the appearance of a man who has a terrible task to perform. His latest remark, that "the Plymouth flock may keep Beecher for their shepherd, but he (Moulton) would not be responsible for the lambs," is significant.

ARKANSAS.

Democratic State Convention--Baxter Nominated for Governor, and Mildly Declines.

LITTLE ROCK, September 9.—The Democratic State Convention effected a permanent organization last night by the election of D. L. Kilgore, of Columbia, as President, and C. G. Newman, of Jefferson, as Secretary. The Convention was in session until after twelve o'clock on the policy of adopting a resolution pledging the members to abide the action of the Convention. On reassembling this morning, the discussion was resumed. Finally the following platform was agreed upon:

THE PLATFORM.

WHEREAS, The Constitutional Convention, recently assembled at Little Rock, framed a Constitution for the State of Arkansas, and the same has been submitted to the people for ratification on the 13th day of October, 1874, and

WHEREAS, In the opinion of this Convention the Constitution so submitted is just, liberal and wise and will secure to the State peace and prosperity, if properly enforced; therefore be it

Resolved, That the people be, and they are, earnestly requested and advised to use their best efforts to secure the ratification of such Constitution and to have the same carried into effect and enforced according to its letter, meaning and spirit.

Resolved, That the people recommend persons within the State desiring her future welfare, regardless of past issues and differences, are cordially invited to secure the equality of all the people by the honesty and capability in the administration of every public duty, the speedy and just punishment of every crime, the purity and freedom of the ballot, economy in management and perpetuity of public education, economy in every department of the Government and the rightful use of every prerogative of power to the end that the protection of the rights of the whole people shall be complete.

Resolved, That this Convention pledges its unabated energies to secure the adoption of such Constitution as well as the election of the persons nominated by it for the different offices on the State ticket.

After settling some minor questions, nominations for Governor were declared to be in order. Elisha Baxter and several other names were placed in nomination. On the first ballot Baxter received 51 votes, scattering 17. Baxter was declared to be the nominee amid the wildest excitement, and a committee was appointed to wait on him. The committee soon returned with a letter from the Governor, stating that he indorsed the platform of the Convention and was in sympathy with the people as represented in the Democratic Convention, and would co-operate with them; but he deemed it best for the interest of the State to decline the nomination, although a majority of votes was cast for it, to an election and had been tendered him by an overwhelming majority. On the reading of this letter, there was the wildest excitement. Delegates who had before opposed the Governor commenced changing votes, until the vote by which he was nominated was made unanimous—all of them declaring that Baxter was a greater and better man than they had ever given him credit for. After this a motion was made and carried without a dissenting voice, nominating Baxter by acclamation and a committee appointed to wait on and again tender him the nomination without any dissent.

Hon. E. H. English, the present incumbent, was nominated for Chief Justice by acclamation.

The Convention adjourned to 8 A. M. tomorrow.

COLUMBUS.

Meeting of State Board of Centennial Commissioners.

COLUMBUS, September 9.—The Ohio State Board of Centennial Commissioners held a meeting here to-day for consultation. Director General Goshorn was present and made suggestions as to plans for future action. It was decided to organize the State at once, so as to have Ohio fully represented at the Centennial. The Board adjourned to meet in Cincinnati, September 25th and 26th, at which time Executive Committee and meet with the State Commissioners of Indiana and Ohio and the Executive Committee of the National Centennial Board.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10, 1874—1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Over the South Atlantic States, rising barometer, northerly winds, stationary temperature and clear weather. For the Gulf States, stationary barometer and temperature, easterly winds, partly cloudy and clear weather. Over the Tennessee and Ohio Valleys, stationary or falling barometer, southeasterly winds, increasing temperature and cloudiness. For the Northwest, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising barometer and temperatures, south-easterly winds and partly cloudy weather, possibly followed by cold northwest winds in Kansas and Nebraska. For the Upper Lakes, stationary barometer, except falling somewhat on the Superior, higher temperature, southeast winds, partly cloudy weather. Over the Lower Lakes and the Middle States, slight changes in the barometer, north to southeast winds, stationary temperature and clear weather. Over New England, stationary to falling barometer, southeast to southwest winds, higher temperature, clear weather. Over the Middle Atlantic coast, partly cloudy weather. Cautionary signals continue at Norfolk, Cape Henry and Cape Hatteras.

Midnight Bulletin.

September 9, 1874—10:48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther	Wind.		Weather.
Cairo	30.01	77			Fair.
Marshall	30.04	69	E.		Clear.
Davenport	29.94	75	S.	E.	Fair.
Indianapolis	30.09	79	N.	E.	Clear.
Keokuk	29.96	75	S.	E.	Fair.
Leavenworth	29.79	75	S.		Fair.
Louisville	29.97	77			Clear.
Memphis	30.01	77			Cloudy.
Nashville	29.90	81			Clear.
Omaha	29.60	66	S.		Fair.
Pittsburgh	30.03	63	N.	E.	Clear.
Shreveport	29.86	74			Cloudy.
St. Louis	29.90	78	S.	E.	Clear.
St. Paul	29.73	58	S.	E.	Fair.
Vicksburg	30.08	76	N.	E.	Clearing.
Yankton	29.58	75	S.	E.	Clear.
Fort Gibson	29.82	74	S.	E.	Fair.
La Crosse	29.91	72		S.	Fair.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV.,
Room 35, First National Bank,
PITTSBURGH, PA., September 9, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum.	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.09	62	88	N.	Light.	Foggy.
2 P. M.	30.03	81	29	N. E.	Fresh.	Clear.
9 P. M.	30.09	67	64	N. E.	Light.	Clear.

Mean. barom.....30.07 | Highest therm.....83
Mean therm.....69 | Lowest therm.....62

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Serv. U. S. A., Obs.

LOUISIANA.

The White League at Work---Coushatta Troubles Not Ended.

NEW ORLEANS, September 9.—Dispatches received at the Executive office, state that the parish officers of Bienville parish have been waited upon by the White League, and have resigned in consequence. Three refugees from Coushatta arrived here to-day, two white and one colored. They report trouble still existing in that section.

CASUALTIES.

Two Men Killed by a Racing Train.

CINCINNATI, September 9.—Two section hands on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad, were run over and instantly killed near Riverside this forenoon, by a passenger train that was racing with a passenger train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. The men were behind a sharp curve, and unable to get out of the way.

MINNESOTA.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Ticket and the Platform of Principles.

ST. PAUL, September 9.—At the Republican State Convention to-day, at Minneapolis, Chief Justice J. R. McMillan was nominated for re-election, and F. E. Cornell, recently Attorney General of the State, was nominated for Associate Judge, in place of Hon. G. B. Young, appointed *adunterim* Associate Justice by Governor Davis.

The following are the resolutions adopted:

We, the representatives of the Republican party of Minnesota, in State Convention assembled, do hereby adopt and declare the following:

Resolved, That while reaffirming the principles and renewing the pledges enunciated and given by the Republican party in the last State and National Convention, and recognizing the ability and general fidelity which have marked both State and National Administrations in the discharge of the public trusts respectfully committed to them, we can point with especial pride to the firm maintenance of our foreign relations upon the basis of justice and right, and such as have secured respect and friendship abroad and peace and confidence at home; to the judicious enforcement of all laws having for their object the protection of all classes of our citizens, both North and South, in their just civil and political rights, and the whole country against the perils of insurrection and a new rebellion; to the preservation of the public faith and the constant improvement of the public credit; the reduction of the public debt and the consequent removal of the burdens of taxation; the preservation of a sound currency against ruinous inflation inspired by speculation interests, which may be hailed as a sure guarantee of the earliest possible return to specie payment consistent with the rights of both the debtor and creditor classes of our people and, above all, the constant vigilance manifested in hunting out and exposing to public condemnation delinquent officials and corruption in office wherever and by whomever found, regardless of supposed party interests and party relations, and the correction of all abuses as fast as discovered; its prompt response to the popular demand for the repeal of the Congressional salary bill and other obnoxious legislation, and its readiness to grapple with new issues growing out of the relations of corporate power and productive industry by inaugurating measures looking to the protection of the latter against all unjust encroachments of the former, and by opening of new and cheaper channels of communication by water between the granaries of the West and the markets of the East,—as sure guarantees that the agricultural hope of this country is still true to the principles that gave it birth; is in hearty sympathy with the popular will; able and will be the administrator of a wise government in the interest of an enlightened economy and a just regard to the public welfare, and is worthy the continued confidence and support of the people.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the action of Governor Davis in relation to the prosecution of persons charged by the report of the Senate Committee with defrauding the school fund.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The City of Pekin arrived at New York at half-past six last evening.

The Nebraska Democratic State Convention is to be held at Lincoln to-day.

The steamer Colima, from Hong Kong and Yokohama, has arrived at San Francisco.

Rudolphe and Cooke have arranged to play a game of billiards in New York, next month, for one thousand dollars a side.

George H. Hand has been appointed Secretary of Dakota, and Oscar Whitney Register of the Land Office at Yankton.

The National Sportsmen's Convention is in session at Niagara Falls. Nearly every State in the Union is represented. The object of the convention is the protection of game.

The steamers Bolivia, from Glasgow; Ville de Paris, from Havre; Russia, from Hamburg; Scholten, from Rotterdam, and Hohenzollern, from Bremen, have arrived at New York.

Hon. Wm. M. Evarts delivered an address before an Agricultural fair at Claremont, N. H., yesterday. He referred briefly to national finances, appealing in favor of a sound currency and specie payments.

The twenty-second annual Convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association met in Louisville yesterday, with sixty-nine members present. On Saturday the members will visit Mammoth Cave.

The Pioneers' celebration was opened at San Francisco yesterday and will continue three days. Business is generally suspended. Many large delegations are present from interior towns and cities. Literary and other exercises will be held at the Woodworth Gardens to-day.

Incendiarism in Washington County.

[From the Washington Reporter, 9th.]

Several days ago we published a notice in Elder Billy Wilson's about a half mile from Burgettstown, in Smith township, was totally destroyed by fire, on Thursday evening last. Early in the evening after finishing work Mr. Wilson turned his horses out to pasture, leaving the stables at the barn empty. Soon after dark the building was discovered to be ablaze, and to the surprise of everybody the horses were in the stables fastened with their halters. As soon as this discovery was made all efforts were directed towards getting them from the burning building, and they were fortunately gotten out in time to save them. But this was about all that could be got out. The contents of the barn were totally consumed, except the horses and a spring wagon, including his whole crop of wheat which had just been threshed and measuring about one hundred and sixty bushels, oats, hay, farm implements and the wool clips—about one thousand pounds—of wool. The fire occurred about nine o'clock and was doubtless the work of an incendiary, who was determined to perpetrate all the damage in his power. The placing of the horses in the stable can be accounted for on no other hypothesis. Two gentlemen on their way to the fire from Cardville, met two strangers who said they had a barn on fire and that they were going to it. But they hurried off in the opposite direction. They were probably the incendiaries, and should have been arrested. The blaze lighted up the whole vicinity, and in Florence it was light enough to read a newspaper. We believe there was no insurance.

About the time Wilson's barn was in flames, the stack yard of Samuel Livingston, about three miles from Wilson's, was also discovered to be on fire. The yard contained five stacks, two of which were consumed, the other three being saved by the neighbors who had assembled. This fire can only be accounted for as the work of an incendiary.

While these fires were raging, the heavens were lighted up in the direction of Murdocksville and were seen plain in Allegheny county. A theory prevails in the neighborhood that a pre-arranged plan had been made to start these fires by a gang of desperadoes, get the people away from some of the villages to the fires, and then plunder their houses. If this was the plan it failed. Great excitement exists in that locality, and if the perpetrators should be caught the people would make short work of them.

The Republican Congressional Committee have been for some time considering the propriety of calling the Covention of Southern Republicans which was determined upon on Saturday. The plan first originated at the time of the recent Arkansas troubles. Subsequently the project took a wider range, and has resulted in the call for a general convention, to be held at Atlanta, Ga., October 16. It is the purpose of the Congressional Committee to induce the leading substantial men of the Republican party South to participate in this convention. Telegrams have already been sent to the State Central Committees of the several States, and special messengers will be sent in case of necessity. The Chairman of the Central Committee of one of the leading Southern States has volunteered to visit in person the members of the Central Committees of the Southern States for this purpose.

THERE is something new in railroad brakes. The London *Times* describes one used in Bavaria which has important qualities. The engine-driver and the guards are provided with a bellrope, which, on being pulled, applies the brakes to the engine and tender and front and rear brake-vans and carriages, stopping the train in about eighteen to twenty seconds, without any unpleasant jerk, and even without the driver shutting off steam." This system is the invention of Herr Heberleinn, a man who has risen from the ranks of engine-driver to that of one of the locomotive superintendents of the Bavarian railways.

For Fancy Flour

ask your grocers for Golden Fleece and Snow Flake flours. Those brands should be bought for prices paid for common and inferior brands.

LOUISVILLE.

Meeting of the National Convention of Pork Packers and Provision Dealers.

LOUISVILLE, September 9.—The National Convention of Pork Packers and Provision Dealers met in this city to-day, with about two hundred delegates present, representing twelve States. The body assembled in Masonic Hall, and was called to order by Vice President W. B. Hamilton, of Louisville. Speeches of welcome were made by Mayor C. D. Jacob and Mr. J. K. Cowling, Jr., of the Louisville Board of Trade. When the Chairman attemp

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1874.

THE assassins of the national credit: the Democratic repudiationists.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT has accepted an invitation to address the people at the fair at Stoneboro, Mercer county, to-morrow. He will no doubt have a large audience.

THE decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin on the application for an injunction to compel railroads to obey the Potter law, will be delivered next Tuesday.

AN OUTWARD serenity and inward worriment are just now the prevailing characteristics of the opposition press of this State. And the uneasiness will steadily deepen as November draws more nigh.

THAT New York third-term paper has now rushed madly into the discussion of the question whether SHAKESPEARE was "a dummy?" Presently we shall have people insinuating that the *Herald* is a fraud.

"WOULD the reader be greatly surprised if that Southern Republican Convention, before adjourning, should express itself with more or less distinctness on the subject of a third term ?"—*Springfield Republican.*

Soothsayer, on which side?

THE meeting of the Western Bar Iron Association, in this city yesterday, which is alluded to at some length in our market reports, reveals a more encouraging state of affairs than has existed for nearly a year. It seems to be established beyond a doubt, that the season of depression in the iron trade is now past, and all the tendencies indicate a speedy resumption of prosperity in that important industry.

LAST Tuesday the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* celebrated its semi-centennial. The *Republican* is by all odds the best newspaper in New England, and whilst we are very often compelled to differ from it politically, there has never been a time in which we did not fully recognize and admire its varied intellectual and literary merits and graces. It is, in some important respects, the model newspaper of the country.

THE New York *Bulletin*, of Tuesday, publishes a tabular statement of the earnings of fourteen of the principal railroads of the country for August. They are generally more favorable than those of July, though in most cases below the returns of August, last year. The total earnings of the same roads for the past eight months, however, foot up $35,685,037 against $34,474,288 for the corresponding period of last year, showing a gain of $1,210,730.

IN THE Art Gallery of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition there is a remarkable painting by a celebrated French artist—DE CAMPS. The subject is that of a suicide, who lies prone, pistol in hand. The most striking feature of the painting, however, is that of the weapon itself. The artist has represented it as having got cocked again. Possibly the *Post*, which has proved to its own entire satisfaction that the negro murders in the South are generally committed by Republicans in order to make capital for the survivors, can explain the reason of this apparent mystery.

WE SPOKE, yesterday, of the marked appreciation which has recently taken place in the stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Tuesday cites it as a singular coincidence that the price on Monday—fifty-eight and five-eighths—was precisely that of Monday one year ago, thirteen days before the suspension of JAY COOKE and Co., and the panic that followed thenceforward, to the general derangement of business and the severe depression of stock prices, especially the price of Pennsylvania Railroad shares, which sunk, at the lowest, to about forty.

THE BECHER-TILTON controversy being over, two of the city papers are amusing their readers by throwing rotten eggs at each other. It appears to be a pleasant pastime to those engaged in it, and to those who like that kind of thing it must be vastly edifying. The *Dispatch* emptied its basket of rotten missiles yesterday; the *Gazette* will discharge its batteries of stinkpots to-day. Rejoinders and surrejoinders will follow, day after day, from each, until even the famous battle between the Eatonswill *Independent* and Eatonswill *Gazette* will pale its ineffectual fires in comparison.

NEW YORK papers report greater activity in business, and state that in financial circles there seems to be a much more hopeful feeling as to the net results of the autumn trade than prevailed during the greater part of the past week. Country merchants appear to be pouring into the city from all directions. The whole range of business probabilities seems to have sensibly widened on the strength of the past week's occurrences, and that the present week will still further enlarge its scope, and more definitely define the advance estimates of its actual extent, there can be little doubt.

HOW BENIGNLY, in these September days, does Nature grow old. The yellow sunshine mellows in more golden ripeness, the translucent air becomes amber, and emblems even simplest objects in enchantment, the roadside flames with aster and golden-rod instead of the paler tints of the early sisterhood of flowers, the distant hills put on robes of glory, the busy hours of the toiling day grow shorter and fewer; the brooding peace of quiet nights lengthens and deepens; the mad energy of youthful life merges in the stronger and more sustained effort of riper age. Memory comes to meet Hope, and both clasp hands above the gathered harvest.

REMARKING on the recent statement of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* that "as surely as the South began to get on its feet, did its madmen proceed to kick the fat in the fire," the Richmond, Va., *Enquirer* rejoins:

"Unfortunately, this appears to be true. But, then, what are they to do? They harness with them the cause of war, and until that is removed peace seems impossible." People cannot repress their natural feelings, and they will act from the impulses they feel."

That is to say, the enfranchised negro is the "cause of war," and until that cause is removed, oppression, violence and murder are likely to run riot throughout the South. It is a frank confession, but we doubt exceedingly whether the dial of the ages is to be set back in deference to the "natural feelings" of such a diabolic crew.

SOME nineteen years ago a meeting of the Inland Marine Underwriters of the Lakes took place in Buffalo, to organize, systematize and improve their business by an exchange of views and concert of action. At that time, as is yet the case, vessel building was carried on at all important ports of the lakes, spreading over distant and widely separated places, and there was a marked diversity of opinion among builders as to what constituted a first-class vessel. The prominent builders met together at Buffalo, and in council decided and mutually agreed upon what should constitute a first-class vessel, and from their united action at that time the first building book was made. It has once been altered and amended, but great changes have since taken place in the construction of vessels, and the building book needs a thorough revision. With this object a commission of the more prominent lake shipbuilders has been called to meet in Buffalo next Tuesday, for the purpose of forming an agreement as to what shall constitute a first-class vessel at the present day, and to construct an entirely new building book. The meeting will be one of considerable importance.

IT IS reported from Washington that the Republican Congressional Committee is constantly receiving evidences of a preconcerted plan on the part of the Democratic leaders in some of the Southern States to carry the strongest colored counties at all hazards, the plans consisting in a system of intimidation, and the importation of white men from adjoining counties in neighboring States. There is every reason to believe that such a plot is on foot. South Carolina, for instance, has thirty-three counties, ten of which lie along the line of North Carolina; speaking of which fact a Charleston paper says: "The old North State will see to it this fall that a white fringe borders the petticoat which covers her tar heels. Two more counties are unquestionably for a good government—Anderson and Lexington. This makes twelve certain, and five more must be had. Georgia must take care of Barnwell, Aiken, Edgefield and Abbeville, and leave us one somewhere to make the roll complete." This, of course, means colonization, intimidation, and—if thought to [illegible] murder. There is one remedy, however. Congress ought rigidly to exclude every member whose election was brought about by intimidation of voters, or wherever the freedom of the election was substantially interfered with in that way.

WAR OF RACES.

Those ingenious politicians who have placed so much dependence upon the watchword of a war of races in the South must feel discouraged by the insignificance of the effects thus far produced. It must be admitted that the phrase was happily chosen. It is a phrase fraught with dire and portentous import, appealing strongly to the imagination, and suggesting whatever dreadful social calamities and disasters each hearer's knowledge or ignorance of history may associate with such a conflict. To the great majority the phrase calls up mere images of bloodshed and outrage, which being instigated by peculiar and inexplicable antipathies must continue until one of the parties to the struggle shall have become completely exhausted or both of them, like the Kilkenny cats, shall have been exterminated. A war of races, they think to themselves, is a war of races, and it must therefore be marked by certain familar atrocities. The conception, however, rests upon no solid historical foundation. In the first place, it is not every two of the so styled races of men between which such antagonism exists or may be kindled as is necessary to originate a struggle in any proper sense of the word; and in the second place, a struggle for superiority between races may be carried on without bloodshed.

In the South there has been all along and there is now good reason to believe that no war of the sort imagined as a bugbear by some politicians is possible. The case of San Domingo, sometimes referred to in warrant of the dread, does not give it any countenance. In San Domingo, as in most of the West India islands, the slaves were always treated with atrocious cruelty by the white men. The exhausting toil required of them and the terrible hardships of all kinds they were made to endure are sufficiently attested by the fact that the average duration of a slaves life there was only from five to seven years. In fact, their taskmasters found it sound economy to work their slaves to death in that brief period, and then supply their places by fresh laborers, continually brought from Africa by the slave trade. It must be remembered, also, that the negroes who perpetrated the massacres of San Domingo were really savages, most of them being men of recent importation, and those of them who may have been born on the island had been in no wise softened as to their barbarian manners by association with the white race. On the other hand, the slaves of the American plantations from the first, at least from about the beginning of the 18th century, enjoyed great advantages over the slaves of the West Indies. ANTHONY BENEZET, who, as a philanthropist, in colonial times personally inspected the condition of both, bore strong testimony as to this difference. Owners in the South living on their farms with their slaves took some care of their health; young masters and young negroes grew up together; successive generations of slaves were born and died on the same plantation. Thus American slaves, with whatever drawbacks, were raised in the scale of humanity, so that Mr. BANCROFT, the historian, asserts that there is no other example in all history of a people being elevated from barbarism to so high a degree of civilization in so short a period of time, as the colored population of the South, have attained in somewhat more than two hundred years.

Mr. BANCROFT's remark was made before our civil war, when the population referred to had yet to illustrate in the most impressive way the extent to which, even under the awful burden of slavery, they had been pervaded and penetrated by the spirit and sentiment of civilization. The men who during that conflict, placed in charge of the women and children and property of those who called themselves their owners, faithfully fulfilled the trust, even regulating their own conduct with unaccustomed strictness, exemplified some of the finest traits of the civilized character. Moreover, in proving themselves a civilized people, they proved themselves worthy of the freedom they now enjoy. No wonder the performance made a profound and lasting impression upon educated slaveholders. Both JEFFERSON DAVIS and General FORREST alluded to the memorable service, a few days ago, when they called on their fellow citizens to punish the cowardly ruffians who have disgraced the South.

The fact is, that one of the most remarkable features of the negro character is the unfeigned respect and admiration with which they look up to the Anglo-Saxon race. This feeling of deference is not the result of slavery, nor is there anything servile in the sentiment; it seems to be the effect of an honest conviction on the negroe's part that the Anglo-Saxon possesses certain qualities which entitle him to lead. Hence, however much inclined like other people to arrogance and self-assertion towards his own race, the negro, as a rule, bears himself with deference or even humility towards the Anglo-Saxon, if the latter's personal character be such as at all to warrant such subordination. Mr. FITZHUGH LEE was, no doubt, thinking of this African trait when, just after the war, he declared that he had never known a "vulgar negro." According to Mr. LEE, the "chattel" had been noteworthy for his nice sense of propriety in reference to persons and social condition, keeping his own place with ease and scrupulously recognizing the place of others. And since the race became free, both in the North and in the South the conduct of the colored people has unquestionably been such as to justify their ancient reputation. In view of all things, it is nothing less than wonderful how little occasion there has been to complain of or even to mention negro intrusiveness. How seldom even the most insolent parvenu nurtured in the prejudices of slavery, has felt called upon to denounce the freedmen for assumptions to him offensive. Most cases of the kind reported from Washington are known to have been inventions, and elsewhere there has not been fact enough to suggest inventions of the kind.

It is therefore certain that the conditions of a real war of races do not exist in the South. Race and race cannot there be arrayed against each other as antagonisms. In the only sanguinary conflicts that have taken place the negroes have had the lively sympathy of the most respectable and influential members of the race of their antagonists. Between the best of the negroes and the most worthy of the old slaveholders kindly memories of their ancient relations still subsist, or clouded only by suspicions which mischievous intermeddlers have excited. In writing as we have done, however, we do not mean that there is no danger of an attempt on the part of a brutalized portion of the white population, with fire and sword to compel the negroes in some sections to choose between death and absolute submission to their will. But we may safely rest assured that such an attempt, wherever made, will not be met by the antipathy of race on the side of the negroes, and that the best portion of the white population will be on their side in the struggle.

FORTY years ago New York and Boston were almost neck and neck in the commercial race. Massachusetts, however, has, it is claimed, since driven away many millions worth of trade from the latter city by an illiberal construction of the tax law; the principal evil complained of being the practice of taxing parties whose parent business is in other cities, simply because one of the firm is required to spend a large portion of the year in Massachusetts in order to transact the business of the firm, thus acquiring a temporary residence while his property is not in Boston. New York having decided that the partner in business should be taxed where his property is, Massachusetts is about to follow suit, the Committee on Taxation appointed by the last Legislature to examine the working of the tax laws, having agreed to make such a recommendation. The Legislative Joint Committee appointed last winter to investigate and report upon the best methods for utilizing the South Boston flats, some six hundred square acres in extent, and improving the railway terminal facilities of the city, have also agreed to report unanimously in favor of the project, the State which owns the flats, entering into the scheme. It is claimed that the area in question is exactly fitted by nature to supply the needed terminal facilities of the railroad system of the State, and that it can easily be brought under improvement. The main lines of railway have conquered the water routes, so far as the carrying of grain from the West to the seaboard is concerned, and Boston is shrewdly intent on getting its share of the trade.

THE meeting of the Republican State Committee at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, was a very encouraging one. It was a mere preliminary meeting, for the purpose of organizing, yet the attendance was remarkably full, and the spirit prevailing a most excellent one. All the members brought good reports from their counties, and no campaign ever opened in this State under fairer or better auspices than does that of 1874. The Democratic State ticket is nowhere received cordially by the Democracy, while the Republican State ticket is everywhere heartily indorsed, and proves generally acceptable. Even in Chester county, where the Democrats fancied there would be great soreness over Judge BUTLER'S defeat, the nomination of Judge PAXSON is received most favorably, and will be supported most energetically. Both PAXSON and BUTLER are natives of Chester county; both served together as apprentices in the same printing office, and both have worked their way up to judicial dignity by steady persistence in their profession; hence Chester county is naturally as proud of Judge PAXSON as one of her successful men, as she would have been had Judge BUTLER been nominated. The defeat of Judge ROSS, on the other hand, has thoroughly demoralized the Democracy of Montgomery county, where the ACKER and WITTE war has again broken out, opening the way plainly for a Republican triumph in both Montgomery and Bucks. It is, of course, too soon to draw definite conclusions as to the canvass in this State; but that it opens well and encouragingly for the Republicans is beyond all question.

IT is generally conceded, by all who know the man, that TEMPLE, the Democratic candidate for Auditor General, is totally unfit for the place. He has not a single qualification for that important office. He has capacity enough, it is supposed, to make an ordinary justice of the peace, but nothing more. He has had no experience in public life, is totally unacquainted with the duties of one of the most important offices of the State, has never in any way shown his possession of the capacity for a great public trust, nor has he ever demonstrated that character for integrity which such a place demands. He has been an utter failure at the bar; has had his cases laughed out of Court; and probably no greater astonishment was ever provoked in the minds of those who knew him intimately than when they heard of his nomination for Auditor General by the Democratic State Convention. LATTA'S nomination for Lieutenant Governor was so unfit as to arouse indignant comment everywhere, but TEMPLE'S nomination was so much more unfit that LATTA'S was thrown completely in the shade. But then, Westmoreland and Greene helped to make up the corrupt combination that nominated WOODWARD, and the nominations of LATTA and TEMPLE were the considerations paid for the assistance which those counties rendered to WOODWARD. It was a clear case of bargain and sale, and all parties were miserably sold in the transaction.

WHEN a foolish story gets afloat, it is next to impossible to keep it from circulating forever. After last year's corn crop was gathered, and the price went down to a low figure in the districts most remote from market, a few foolish farmers said that corn was cheaper than fuel and burned a few bushels of it to demonstrate that fact. From thence has arisen the ridiculous story that in the West corn is generally used for fuel, because it cannot be transported profitably for long distances, and a Washington city paper bases an editorial article upon the assumption that the Western farmers are actually burning their grain for fuel, while Eastern laborers are starving for the necessaries of life that are thus wasted, the high prices of transportation rendering it impossible to put the grain in market. No such state of things exists, now, nor do we believe that it ever did exist. There may have been a few isolated instances of foolish farmers burning their corn, but they were very few and exceedingly far between; and there is not, to-day, a county in the West in which corn is not worth from fifty to eighty cents a bushel. Nor was there ever a time in which transportation was so cheap. The case of the Western farmer is bad enough, when correctly stated; and it does not need to be bolstered up by such improbable stories and ridiculous fabrications as those we have referred to.

PERSONAL.

Kurnkapkapy Kapakakukirukariky, the name of the young Hawaian soprano, who is soon coming to this country, means "The Solitary Sparrow."

Murat Halstead states that the Icelander seems to be rather more fond of his own wife than of his neighbor's wife. This is a characteristic not always held in the highest admiration in lower latitudes.

Here is fame in New York Central Park: Passing the bust of Humboldt, the gentleman called his companion's attention to it. "Oh, yes," remarked the lady, with much animation, "Helmbold that kept the drug store? I believe that I did hear that he was busted!"

The approaching marriage of Miss Maria Ewing Sherman, daughter of General Sherman, is agitating the social circles of Washington to an extent only second to the flutter occasioned by the Grant-Sartoris wedding. Miss Sherman is to be married on the 1st prox., to Thomas W. Fitch, an engineer in the navy. Eighteen hundred invitations are to be issued.

The granite soldier who is to surmount the national monument at the battle-field of Antietam, has been completed, and is the largest figure in sculpture, out of Egypt. He weighs over thirty tons, and is twenty-one and a half feet high. The gun he holds is eighteen feet long, and his shoe three feet in length. The face is smooth shaven, except a heavy mostache, and is that of a resolute man.

E. L. Stanton, a prominent attorney at law of Washington city, a son of the late E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War under President Lincoln, is engaged to be married to Miss Tennie Carr, of Philadelphia, daughter of Commodore Overton Carr, of the United States Navy, and grand daughter of Judge William Wilkins, formerly Secretary of War, and Minister to Russia under President Polk, and grandniece of the late George M. Dallas, who was also Minister to Russia.

A poetical sneak-thief was arrested in New York city the other day, with the following doleful rythmic wail in his pocket:

"Three sighs for life, for the bitter cup;
Three heart wrung sighs for a wretch hard up;
A sigh for the past with its golden lure,
A sigh for the present's wrinch of fate,
And a sigh for the future's dreary view.
Despairing, here he stretch'd his hand,
Looking in vain for a friendly hand.
Thrust from the path by the busy throng,
As the leaf in the streamlet's swept along.
A waif of life in a current strong.
Art and luxury, revelling, mirth,
Wealth from the farthest ends of earth.
Seem as in mockery tempting spread,
Round a shivering wretch lacking daily bread.
Shelter and rest for an aching head."

NEW ORLEANS is proud just now of an electric man—one Major Gothell. He was paralyzed in one arm. Suddenly, one night, the arm became illuminated with phosphoric light. "Electric lights dropped from the fingers," and the side of the face and cheek shone with lambent fire. He was a battery fully charged. Feeling a mysterious influence in his left eye, he called upon his friends to examine it. They found it to be perfect and natural in appearance, except that it emitted a bright illumination, which cast a shadow on the wall sufficiently strong in a darkened room to enable him to see the figures on the wall paper. In a word, the eye shone out like a lamp. What a medium he would make! And what a saving of candle-light there be in it for any careful woman who will marry him!

THE Valcour Community, whose existence we were the first to make known to the public, has through our exposition attracted more attention than its members desired. It seems, too, that the plan does not meet the approbation of other radical thinkers of communistic tendencies. The *Kingdom of Heaven*, a Boston journal of extreme radical and communistic ideas, sharply takes Mr. Orrin Shipman to task, saying he "has no natural or God-right to give two hundred and ten acres of God's domain to any one, for his right is only a delegate or conventional one, and the power he obtained this assumed right from was a thief—a devil or adversary to all that is just and spiritual." Rough language this to be launched from the Kingdom of Heaven against a Harmonial Home.—*Cleveland Herald.*

A SCHOOL case of some importance has just been decided by the Supreme Court of Illinois. It seems that the directors of a certain school district resolved to build a separate school house for the accommodation of four colored children residing in the district. Two of these refused to attend. A teacher was provided for the two who did attend, but some of the residents of the district, looking at the thing in a hardly contented light, prayed the court for an injunction against such a misappropriation of the public funds, and the case being carried up the judgment was made perpetual. This ended the separate school experiment in Illinois, as the opinion of the court was sweeping in its terms, and will block all further attempts at the separate system.

THE OLD SONG.

A little feast, a little fast,
A little hour of play;
A little caught, a little cast—
So runs the world away!

A little maid, a little yes,
A little wish 'twas "nay;"
A little weeping in the night,
So runs the world away!

A little wind, a little snow,
A little time to stay;
A little thought of former years—
So runs the world away!
—*Appleton's Journal.*

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

This is the season of horse-r ots, pigeon shoots and farmers' fairs.

The magazines are getting ready their announcements for the year 1875.

Written visiting cards cannot be mailed at less than letter rates of postage.

Competition in the development of hemp is now in order in the Southern States.

Maine election next Monday. Governor, Legislature and Congressmen are to be elected.

The climate of the Southern States seems particularly fatal to Republicans, just now.

Andy Johnson has another "policy." It is to get into the United States Senate from Tennessee.

The watering place season is now over, and the season for home comforts has just commenced.

The forty-third annual exhibition of the American Institute opened in New York city yesterday.

And now they want Barnum to run for President in 1876, because he would make such a good "canvas."

Gerrit Smith belongs to the salt of the earth. His benefactions go everywhere and to all good causes.

We are glad to learn that a moral revival is going on in Chicago. A number of free lovers have just left it.

Bret Harte has had a pleasure steamer named after him. He has not sufficient motive power. Has it?

A deaf mute society has just been organized in Chicago for the purpose of securing a library and lecture room.

No human ingenuity can devise an infallible means of protection from fools. The Washington *Chronicle* still slashes at us.

Song of the Southern Democracy over the "Lost Cause:"

"Though lost to sight, to memory dear."

The New York *Herald* is now engaged in an attempt to prig the laurels that centuries have woven about Shakespeare's brow.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is now of the opinion that no change in financial legislation will be necessary this winter.

Why is it that the KuKlux organization and the Democratic party are so closely connected that when you hit one you hit the other?

Vermont is making wry faces over the report that a community of freelovers are about to settle on a beautiful island in Lake Champlain.

The auriferous discoveries in the Black Hills seem to have on the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* the effect of illicit gold placed before a pauper.

The nearer a man stood to Jeff. Davis during the war in his treasonable designs, the stronger his hold upon the Democratic party now.

Lancaster, in this State, boastfully records the completion of a "large shoe factory" within its limits. It must have a contract for shoeing Chicago dames.

Boston papers state that the most noticeable feature of that market, is the large number of Southern buyers who have never purchased there before.

The Postoffice Department is about substituting for the old mail locks now used upon the street boxes of the free delivery system, new combination locks.

It is now certain that every nation of the earth, of any importance, will bring the evidences of its progress to Philadelphia on the great centennial occasion.

Herring have almost totally disappeared from British waters. Trifling as the matter may seem to be at the first glance, it is really a national and most serious loss.

The Grand Council of the Independent Order of Red Men of the United States is in convention at Indianapolis. Delegates are present from all parts of the country.

A century ago Patrick Henry said: "I am not a Virginian, but an American." We commend the sentiment to the consideration of the people of the South to-day.

The Ohio Democracy don't like it because the Republicans declared in their State platform, that intoxication should be made a disqualification for holding office.

Now does all the air begin to be filled with the delicate odors of forest balm and falling leaf, and earth and sky are bound together in the perfect circle of a perfect world.

London is devoured by a plague of ants, which have advanced from every possible direction, crawled up the legs of trowsers, down the back of necks, into ears, and have even made their nests in human hair.

Shame. While thousands of bushels of apples are lying rotting upon the ground within five miles of Boston, thousands of poor people in that city are paying exorbitant prices for fruit, or going without it.

Was it really so long ago? The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of Monday says: "One hundred years ago last Saturday occurred the centennial anniversary of the first meeting of the Continental Congress in Philadelphia."

The small gains made by the Vermont Democracy in the Legislature were simply owing to the separate action of the ultra temperance men, who as usual contrived to help the party that has always scoffed at them.

The Chicago *Tribune* says that the houses of that city have one great defect—a lack of proper heating apparatus. Considering the character of the place, we should think they would be hot enough without any apparatus.

The New York *Herald* claims to be the most widely circulated morning print in the United State. If so, the American people are not very fastidious about the morality or the logic, which is served to them with their breakfast.

By a recent decision of the French Government, the seaport of Treppe, in the English Channel, has just been opened to the importation of coal oil. This port offers many advantages. It can receive ships of 1,500 tons burden and over.

Interesting Statistics.

A contributor to the columns of the Cincinnati *Trade List* shows, by a series of interesting statistics, "the proportions between labor, material, capital and products," in the several great industries of the country. Food and its preparations represent a capital of $198,874,801; wages, $25,780,682; material, $482,462,947; products, $800,365,501. Iron and manufactures of iron have a capital of $198,365,115; wages, $73,467,276; material, $103,208,218; products, $322,138,698.

Textile fabrics call for the employment of more capital and a greater number of hands than any other mine industries enumerated, while iron and its manufactures yield a larger amount of money in earnings to their employees than any other employment, the relative pay being higher. Food, having a productive value of $300,000,000, employs relatively but few hands, and pays them relatively the least. The manufacture of common clothing employs the largest number of hands, and pays the largest amount in wages. The highest paid labor is the iron industry, because it calls for the most skilled laborers in its several trades, producing many varieties of curious and peculiar work. In the manufacture of textile fabrics, an immense number of hands are employed; but comparatively a small number of them are able-bodied laborers, great numbers being women and children, and a vast amount of work, in proportion, is done by machinery.

AMONG the most singular sources of industrial production in the world, are the leech ponds of Holland. Most of these are owned by a regularly organized company. The marshes of the land "which if moored to its shore," are admirably adapted to the unlimited cultivation of the leech, and the trade in them is larger than imagined. A good fat leach of powerful suction, is not a thing to be condemned. Broekklein is the town most interested in this strange trade, and owns stock in the company mentioned above to the amount of one million florins, and an immense reservoir has been constructed in which to breed millions of voracious leeches, fine brown-black fellows, warranted to hold on like acquatic bulldogs. The leech deposits its eggs from May to September in the mud of shallow waters, from whence they are taken and transferred to artificial ponds, constructed expressly to hatch them. What will make the experiment a profitable one is the fact that the demand for leeches has of late years exceeded the supply. The marshes and streams of Central and Southern Europe are nearly exhausted. The Dutch leech is superior to the Swedish, which is now most generally used. The American species used here comes principally, we believe, from Pennsylvania, where many hundred thousands are caught annually.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

The Stomach as an Avenger.

For every breach of the laws of health that we commit the stomach inflicts a penalty. Headache, biliousness, nervous tremors, constipation, colic, heartburn, nausea, debility and mental depression are only a few of the punishments which an outraged stomach is capable of imposing upon us. To bring back this vengeful organ to its normal condition—to placate, invigorate and regulate it—there is nothing in the wide world so potent as a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Under the operation of this beneficent vegetable corrective and tonic, the gastric juice becomes a pure and healthful solvent and resumes its natural flow. The effect is the same on the biliary secretion, and in fact on all the fluids of the body, and the final result is the removal of every painful or unpleasant symptom occasioned by the rebellious action of the digestive organ.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1869.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of SIX Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, Jas. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Eolianshee, Joshua Rhodes, R. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

THE LARGEST STOCK
OF
HAIR BRUSHES,
COMBS, PUFFS,
SACHET POWDERS,
CLOTHES, TOOTH AND
NAIL BRUSHES, FINE SOAP,
IMPORTED PERFUMES,
COSMETICS AND
FANCY ARTICLES
GENERALLY,
AT
Joseph Browne's Drug Store,
Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth St.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

Newell Institute,
BOYS' DIVISION,
NO. 47 SEVENTH STREET,
Will Reopen on TUESDAY, September 8th, under the immediate care of Messrs. BURCHFIELD & MCCREERY.
The same thorough instruction in the Classics and English which has heretofore characterized this Institute, guaranteed from the past.
Young Men prepared to enter any Eastern College or for business.
For Course of Study, Terms, etc., see Catalogues for the past year, which may be had at the Book and Music Stores, or at 255 Penn Avenue and 47 Seventh street.
Application for admission may be made the first week of September at the School, 47 Seventh street.
Messrs. Burchfield & McCreery,
PRINCIPALS.
7TSS

SCHOOL OF DESIGN,
REMOVED TO NEW ROOMS,
Wood St., Sixth Ave. and Liberty St.
School will be resumed on SEPTEMBER 14TH, at which time punctual attendance of pupils is requested.
Instruction will be given in Drawing and Painting, in Oil and Water Colors, &c., to Ladies who do not desire the full course.
For terms and information apply to the Principal, at the School Rooms, during the first week of September, from 10 till 2 o'clock daily.
HUGH NEWELL, Principal.

LADIES' SEMINARY,
BLAIRSVILLE, PA.
Fall Session opens THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH. For Catalogues, please address
J. JEWETT PARKS.
7TSS

PATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NEAR BALTIMORE, MD.
This Institute has been in operation for thirty-eight years. The number of pupils is limited. Its location is healthful, and Ellicott City is easily reached by Railroad from Baltimore and Washington cities. For circulars address
MRS. R. J. ARCHER,
7TSS Ellicott City Postoffice, Maryland.

"SCHOOL IN THE MOUNTAINS,"
BELLEFONTE, PA.,
FOR BOYS.
Rev. J. P. HUGHES,
7TSS PRINCIPAL.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for Young Ladies,
No. 69 GRANT STREET.
The next Session will begin MONDAY, September 8th. The course of instruction is thorough and comprehensive. Terms, $40 per half session. Lenhart, French by Prof. Dube, each four lessons a week, and Music by Prof. Eppsteiner. For admission or information, apply to be Rector.
Rev. J. T. FOSTER, A. M.,
7TSS Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PA. (For Boarders only.)
Session opens Wednesday, September 9th. Location healthful; Grounds ample; Buildings commodious; Course of Studies extensive. Thorough Instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful supervision of the morals and conduct of Cadets. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., 72 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President.
7TSS

DISSOLUTION.
DISSOLUTION.
The Partnership heretofore existing between HENRY LLOYD and GEORGE BLACK, under the name and style of LLOYDE BLACK, has been dissolved by the death of the late GEO. BLACK.
HENRY LLOYD,
Surviving Partner.
Pittsburgh, August 17, 1874

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have formed Copartnership and will continue the Iron Business heretofore, under the firm name of
HENRY LLOYD, ON & CO.
HENRY LLOYD,
DAVID McK. LLOYD,
HENRY BALKEN.
The business of the old firm will be settled up by the new firm.
Pittsburgh, August 17, 1874.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.
T. P. BEDILION & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SOLID SILVER WARE,
American and Foreign Watches,
DIAMONDS, CHAINS, SETS OF JEWELRY, &c.,
NO. 75 SMITHFIELD STREET.
SPECIALTY—REPAIRING OF FINE WATCHES

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMAN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.

DRY GOODS.
NOW READY!
NEW
FALL DRY GOODS!
AT
A. D. McKEE'S,
No. 59 Market St.
EVERY DEPARTMENT NOW CONTAINS
Choice Seasonable Goods.
New Fall Dry Goods!
GREAT
Closing Out
SALE!
$125,000
WORTH OF
Dry Goods
Marked Down to Close Out!
James Caldwell & Co.
Have Marked Down the Prices of their Large Stock of Dry Goods with a view to Close Out, preparatory to Removing to their New Store in the Fall.
Buyers in want of Goods will find this a rare opportunity to purchase Choice Goods, at Low Prices, as many Goods will be sold
REGARDLESS OF COST.
The Stock is now Complete in Every Department.
To Secure Choice Seasonable Goods it will be necessary to call early.
A choice lot of Pure Silk Warp Hernanis reduced from $1 25 to $1 00 per yard.
Black French Silks, from $1 50 to $1 25 per yard.
Black Alpacas, from 50c to 37 1-2c per yard.
Chintzes, from 31c to 20c per yard.
Fancy Dress Goods, from 25c to 15c per yard.
James Caldwell & Co.,
118 and 120
Federal St., Allegheny.

NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.
SPRING PRINTS,
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.
Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.
LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.
MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS
In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.
New Goods Opening Every Day.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

EST'D 1858.
DOOLEY'S
YEAST POWDER
THE STANDARD BAKING POWDER
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
PREPARATION EVER
OFFERED FOR MAKING
BREAD.—
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is perfectly Pure and Wholesome.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is put up in Full Weight Cans.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes Elegant Biscuits and Rolls.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes delicious Muffins, Griddle Cakes, Corn Bread, &c.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes all kinds of Dumplings, Pot-Pies, Cakes and Pastry, nice, light and healthy.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the best, because perfectly pure.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the Cheapest, because full weight.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is guaranteed to give satisfactyn.
Be sure to ask for
Dooley's Yeast Powder
And do not be put off with any other kind.
Dooley's

THE
Union Banking Co
Cor. Fourth and Chestnut Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital, - - $700,000.
We offer our services to Banks, Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania desiring an Eastern Correspondent.
Remittances acknowledged on day of receipt, accounts rendered monthly, and all business sent us will receive prompt and personal attention.
JAMES A. HILL, Cashier.
N. C. MUSSELMAN, President.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 9, 1874.

The money market is dull and monotonous. There is, of course, a considerable demand for money from one source or another, but paper passes freely, and rates are really not much firmer than they have been for the past two months.

Many of the banks are charging 8 to 10 per cent. on discounts, and even more on some paper, and only a very good quality of paper is passed at figures below 8 per cent. At the same time, strictly commercial paper would readily sell at these figures.

—General trade reports are encouraging, and warrant the belief that the total volume of business for the fall season will be larger than was anticipated a fortnight back. From our Eastern reports we note that especially the dry goods business is picking up, and that the auction sales of staple goods have attracted an unusually large company of buyers and from the principal cities of the country.

—Gold is steady at 109¾. On gold loans the rates have been from flat to 1@2 per cent. per annum, paid by borrowers for the use of coin; this would indicate that cash gold is scarce and that an advance in the premium is not improbable.

—We have the following question submitted by an Ohio bank officer:

DEAR SIR—We drew a draft in favor of John Smith, cashier of a national bank in the West. Smith has been successful some time ago by Brown. Brown indorsed it officially, but the New York bank rejected it on account of the omission of Smith's indorsement. Had not Brown a perfect right to use Smith's name as indorser? Please answer through your paper.

In reply we would say that the New York bank certainly had a perfect right to refuse payment on the draft until they were satisfied that Brown was the official successor of Smith, of which they were probably not informed when the payment was refused on the draft. Had the bank in New York that presented the draft for payment been cognizant of the facts of the case, they could have guaranted the indorsement of Brown, which would doubtless have been satisfactory to the drawer.

On the other hand, Smith, having resigned his position, would have no right to indorse drafts drawn to him as "Cashier," and the only correct indorsement would be that of Brown. The difficulty would have been avoided if, in the first place, the draft had been so drawn as to designate the name of the institution of which Smith held the position of cashier; had that been done, and had Brown followed his signature with the name of the bank designated on the face of the draft, the drawers would have had no reason for refusing payment when presented.

—The publication of the letter of ex-Secretary McCulloch on the subject of our national finances and the resumption of specie payments, has started the well worn and endless discussion whether a contraction of the legal tender notes, a necessary preliminary to the resumption of specie payments. While not attempting to decide as to the merits of the case, we give below the views of the New York *Post* on the one hand, and those of the *Bulletin* on the other. It will be remembered that Mr. McCulloch's second proposition in his plan for resumption was as follows:

"The Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to retire (by the use of the surplus revenue, and if this should be insufficient, by the sale of bonds) at least $4,000,000 of United States notes per annum, until all have been retired, and he shall be prohibited from reissuing the notes thus retired under any pretext or circumstances whatever."

The *Post* says:

Mr. McCulloch's second recommendation and we think that it should have been the first) is a contraction of $50,000,000 of Treasury notes every year—these notes not to be reissued. Such a contraction, pursued for even two years, would bring the volume of legal tender notes down to an amount which the Treasury could easily maintain at par with gold; for it is practicable, by judicious management, for the Treasury to accumulate what would be forty per cent. in gold of the amount which would then be outstanding.

Accompanying contraction, he proposes, as a third recommendation, that bank notes shall be authorized to the extent of the legal tender notes withdrawn, the issue of bank notes to be on the same conditions as now exist.

That specie payments can be brought about without contraction the history of Europe evidently does not believe. We notice, however, that he suggests, as the first condition, that the Legal Tender act shall be repealed, the repeal to take effect near the closeof the year 1876. There is room for a difference of opinion on this point as to the time of repeal. The holders of legal paper promises of the Government should be preserved of their legal tender quality as long as soon as it shall be proved to be practicable there is no doubt. That this is a step which should be taken only after ample preparation by the Treasury and the country is equally indisputable. Whether any preparation can be made so soon as December, 1876, is a doubtful question. There is good reason for holding that the repeal of the Legal Tender act should be the result of resumption rather than a means to it.

In opposition to this the *Bulletin* says:

That the oft-urged plan of resuming specie payments by contracting the currency until it becomes of equal value with gold "would break down all the industrial interests of the country," and hence prevent resumption, is self-evident to all who have noted the effects of currency contraction, and to all who comprehend the true function of banks and currency. To advocate such a measure is evidence of ignorance of the fundamental principles of banking and money. As to growing up to specie payments by the gradual increase of our population and industry, the idea is simply absurd. No increase of population or production will produce that result, because the holders of gold still never part with it at par so long as there is the slightest hope of obtaining a premium on it. It must be supplied at par by the Federal Government or by our banks, *on demand* before the hoarded gold will be returned to general circulation, and thus return to par.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

September 9, 1874.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Gold	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	118¼	118¼	118	118
5's, 1865	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
5's, 1865, new	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼
5's, 1867	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
5's, 1868	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
10-40's	110¾	111	110¾	110¾
6's, coupons	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼
Currency 6's	117	117	117	117
New 5 per cents	112¾	112¾	.....	112¾
Registered, 1907	104¼	104¼	.....	104¼
Western Union	78¾	79¾	79⅜	79
Pacific Mail	49	49¼	49¼	49¼
Adams Express	.....	106½	.....	106½
Wells Fargo Express	.....	93	.....	93
American Express	.....	60½	.....	60½
United States Express	.....	69¾	.....	69
New York Central	104	104	104⅜	104
Erie	.....	24¾	24¾	24¾
Michigan Central	.....	92	.....	92
Michigan Southern	74½	74½	74⅝	75
Illinois Central	90	90	90	90
Cleveland & Pitts'gh	.....	.....	.....	87¼
Chicago & Northw'n	.....	.....	.....	87¾
do preferred	.....	.....	.....	94
Rock Island	.....	100¾	101	101¼
St. Paul, common	.....	.....	.....	23
Toledo, common	.....	.....	.....	37½
Fort Wayne	.....	98	.....	.....
Ohio & Mississippi	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Union Pacific	30⅜	30⅜	30¾	30¾
Chicago and Alton	.....	98	.....	98
Boston, H. & Erie	.....	1	.....	.....
Panama	.....	120	.....	.....
Canada S. S. Inc.	.....	25	.....	.....
C. & I. C.	.....	8	.....	8
Tennessee, old	.....	.....	.....	75
Do. new	.....	.....	.....	73
Missouri 6's	.....	.....	.....	84¾

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 95 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penn'a. Central	53¾	sales.
Pennsylvania scrip	102¾	sales.
Reading	43¾	sales.
United Companies, N. J	157½	sales.
Oil Creek	60	sales.
Lehigh Valley	61	61½
Allegheny Valley	88	90
Central Transportation Company	.....	44½
C. & A. St. L. mortgage bonds	.....	69½
Gold	109¾	.....

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, September 9, 1874.

Trade in groceries, grain and the dry goods lines, exhibited a moderate activity to-day, while among the commission dealers in country produce, some complained of dullness and difficulty in making collections. The day's business was not perhaps equal to that of some days preceding, but the general aspect of trade is not unfavorable.

In prices the principal changes are on corn and oats, which are strong and higher. Shelled corn is quoted as high as 49@50c, but the general ruling was about 48@49c for high mixed and yellow. Oats are firm, and the market has a strong upward tendency, at 36@37c for white. Butter is firmer, and choice grades rule from 22@25c again. Provisions are a little weaker, and prices of dried beef, mess pork and lard are a shade off. In other respects the market is not materially altered.

We take the following item of interest in the wool market from the Washington, Pa., *Reporter*: "The local wool market was enlivened by the sale of about twenty-five thousand pounds by Messrs. Hodgens and Mominger to Moses Little, agent of Parker & Hamlin, Boston, at fifty cents. It was quite fine wool. A few other sales have taken place at forty to fifty cents."

The receipts of the various articles of produce in this city since our last report are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,877	Apples, bbls	25
Cheese, bxs	200	Corn, sks	340
Wheat, sks	510	Oats, sks	677
Butter, pkgs	22	Bacon, tcs	16
Ice, tons	40	Hay, bales	720
Peaches, crates	718		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Flour, bbls	8,483	8,349
Wheat, bush	425	219
Corn, sks	700	702
Oats, sks	4,223	2,785
Rye, sks	53	60
Barley, sks	187	187
Potatoes, sks	513	510
Oats, sks	31,062	25,004
Butter, pkgs	146	226
Bacon, tcs	8,284	1,736
Potatoes, bus	1,359	4,965
Peaches, crates	5,338	2,879
Hay, bales	2,077	2,103
Ice, tons	410	205

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The market is moderately active, with a large proportion of the transactions of a jobbing character. Wheat is unchanged as about previous prices: we note a sale of about 3,000 bushels choice Kentucky white wheat, made some days ago, at $1 37 on the wharf, which is equal to about $1 36@1 37 in elevator. Receipts show a falling off of about 1,200 bushels during the past week. We quote Pennsylvania and Ohio white wheat $1 20@1 25; do red winter $1 16@1 16. Corn is steady and scarcer about 83@84c for prime yellow; shelled is strong and advancing, quotations being given as high as 88@90c. Nearly all of the transactions being at 86@87c for high mixed and yellow. The market is strong, in sympathy with the western markets, and holders generally look for still higher prices. Oats are firm and the market has a strong upward tendency. We note sales as low as 36@36c, but they were generally considered below the market. We quote at 38@37c for western white oats; 33@34c for mixed. Rye is steady and rather firm, at 90@95c. Barley is rather nominal at $1 20. The sales in round lots include the following: 3,000 bushels choice Kentucky white wheat, on the wharf.....$1 33
1 car shelled corn, on track.....87
1 car shelled corn.....87
1 car ear corn, on track.....84
1 car white oats.....37
1 car white oats.....36
2 cars white oats.....35
1 car Ohio white oats.....34

FLOUR—The receipts for the past two weeks have been rather above the average, amounting to 16,832 barrels. The market is steady, and jobbing transactions are active—at the following rates: St. Louis XX bright or choice brands of white winter wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter old, $7 50@7 00; new, $6 00@6 50; rye flour $5 75@6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $4 50; oat meal $7 25@8 00 ₱ bbl. The wholesale prices of local millers are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 70 ₱ bbls; No. 1 red wheat $7 00; No. 2 red wheat $6 00; in sacks 30c off ₱ bbl.

HAY—Receipts for the past two weeks are 4,199 bales. Baggage and Collector's Prize: Timothy baled $23 00@24 00 ₱ ton on track or wharf; No. 2 do $20 00@22 00; inferior $18 00@19 00. Baled clover sold at $24 00@26 00. On the Allegheny market, wagon hay was in moderate supply and ruled as follows: No. 1 timothy $23 00@30 00; No. 2 do $20@27 00; inferior to common $20 00@24 00.

MILL FEED—The market is quiet. We quote bran at 90@95c ₱ cwt; shorts at $1 00@1 05 ₱ cwt; middlings at $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; chopped feed at $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; oil meal at $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

MALT—The market is unchanged. We quote Pittsburgh malt at $1 75@1 85; Western do $1 50@1 60.

GROCERIES.

The market for groceries to-day exhibited no especially new features. Sugars are firm at recent advances, and there is an active demand. Coffees are rather easy, but prices are generally maintained. Quotations are as follows:

Green Coffees. ₱ lb.
Fancy.....24c
Choice.....23c
Prime.....22c
Good.....20 c
Java.....33 c
Roasted Coffees.
Rio, in papers.....26 c
Rio, in bulk.....25 c
Java.....33 @35c
Sugars.
Standard A.....11c
Standard B.....11 c
Standard extra C.....10½c
Standard hards.....10½c
Franklin extra C.....10½c
American extra C.....9½c
Cuba.....
Porto Rico.....9½c
Syrups.
Young Hyson 50c@$1 00
Gunpowder...50c@1 25
Imperial...50c@1 00
CANNED GOODS—The market in this line is steady at unchanged prices, as follows:

Fruits and Syrups.
2 lbs California apricots, ₱ doz.....$4 65
2 lbs Lambs berries.....1 75
2 lbs blue berries.....2 25
2 lbs red cherries.....2 00
2 lbs white cherries.....1 00
2 lbs grages.....1 75
2 lbs gooseberries.....1 50
2 lbs green gages.....2 00
2 lbs green plums.....2 00
2 lbs peaches.....2 50
3 lbs peaches.....3 50
2 lbs pineapple.....2 75
2 lbs Cal. Bartlett pears.....2 75
2 lbs Bartlett pears.....2 50
2 lbs pears.....2 00
2 lbs pineapple.....2 00
2 lbs raspberries.....2 50
2 lbs strawberries.....2 00
Vegetables.
3 lbs asparagus.....4 00
2 lbs asparagus.....2 25@3 50
2 lbs string beans.....1 50
2 lbs Winslow's green corn.....2 40
5 lbs Yarnh'ls corn.....2 40
2 lbs Baltim're corn.....1 00

TOBACCO—The demand continues strong and prices are firm, but quotations are not materially changed. We quote as follows:

Spun roll	57@60	R'gh and Ready	65@85
Navy	52@55	Fine Cut Plug	70@80
Twists	60@65	Fine Cut	70@80
Quarters	54@57	Cut and Dry	30@40
Louisville Navy	57@60	Scotch Snuff	65@75
Louisville Twist	60@65	Maccaboy Snuff	60@70
Virginia Navy	50@57	Sir Twist	@40
Virginia Twist	50@57	Cigars—	
Virginia Cav	50@57	Penn'a Seed	$15@ 20
Double Thick	62@69	Connecticut	25@ 30
Four Fingers	62@82	Seed Havana	50@ 60
Bright Pounds	60@81	Havana	60@150

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—Receipts have fallen off considerably, and only aggregate 219 bbls for the week past. Prices are steady and firm, although scarcely quotably changed. We quote at $1 75@2 00 ₱ bbl for choice; $1 00@150 for common.

APPLE BUTTER—Quotations are at 75@85c ₱ gallon.

BUTTER—Is still in light supply, only 368 pkgs having arrived during the week past. Prime select is firm and a little higher on choice grades. We quote choice 22@25c; medium 19@20c per ₱ lb. Some of the packed is quite. Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 70@2 75; medium $2 50@2 60; fair to good $2 @2 40.

BROOMS—We quote prime yellow $2 @36c; dark 28@30c ₱ lb. The market is firm.

BACON CURED—We quote flitch 8½@9c; green 7½@8c; red 5@6c ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Are rather unfavorable reports as to this season's production, the market is firm, although not materially changed from yesterday's prices. We quote at 14@14½c for Ohio factory; Western Reserve dairy 12½@13c; sweitzer 12@13c. Receipts last week 302 boxes.

CRAB APPLES—Are dull at $1 00 ₱ box.

EGGS—A fair supply, and the market is easy at about 17@18c ₱ dozen for strictly fresh.

GRAPES—The market is liberally supplied, and prices tend downward. We quote at $8 50@4 50 ₱ 4-bskt stand, or $1 50@2 00 ₱ bushel.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb, 60@63c; No. 2, ₱ lb, 20@50c, as to quality.

HOPS—The market is steady with a good demand. We quote growth of 1873 at 30@35c ₱ lb.

HONEY—Clover 35c ₱ lb; buckwheat blossom 25c ₱ lb.

ONIONS—The supply is not so overwhelming as it was last week, and prices are a little steadier, without quotable change, as follows: Choice $2 00@2 25; prime $1 50@1 75; common 50c@$1 00. The receipts for two weeks are 6,812 crates.

PEACHES—We quote at $1 00@1 50 ₱ box for domestic.

PLUMS—Are quoted at $4 00 ₱ box for domestic; California red plums $7 50 ₱ stand.

POTATOES—Continue stronger, with the supply somewhat on the increase, several cars having arrived to-day. The receipts for two weeks past foot up 24,231 bushels, being a falling off from the few weeks immediately preceding. We quote on track, 90c@$1 00 ₱ bush; from store at 45 @50c ₱ bbl for choice; $1 75@2 25 for common.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is stronger and higher. We quote round lots at $3 10@3 15 ₱ bush; in a jobbing way, at $3 25@3 30. Flax seed is more active at about $1 40 ₱ bush; clover seed rather quiet at $6 50@7 00.

SWEET POTATOES—Are in good supply and prices are easy. We quote Jerseys at $5 50 ₱ bbl; Baltimores at $3 00@3 50.

PROVISIONS.

BACON AND HAMS—There is not much improvement in the receipts, which for the past two weeks only aggregate 9,720 pieces and 225 tierces. The market is rather quiet with the prices of dried beef, mess pork, and lard in small packages a shade lower. We the following are the selling prices of leading dealers: Canvassed hams, ₱ lb.....15@15½c; shoulders, canvassed, ₱ lb, 10½@10½c; breakfast bacon, clear, 15c; dried beef, canvassed, 16½@17c; beef tongues, ₱ doz, $7 50; bacon shoulders, ₱ lb, 10½@10½c; rib sides, do, 13@13½c; clear rib sides, do, 13½@14c; clear sides, do, 14@14½c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, family, $18 50; prime, $17 50; prime mess, $16 50; extra prime, $15 50; clear, $19 50; hams, 13½c; buckets, do, 16½c; in 3-lb caddies, do, 16½c; in 5-lb cans, do, 16½c; in 2-lb pails, do, 17½c; in 5-lb pails, do, 17½c; do, do, 17½c.

FISH—The market is moderately active with prices steady at the following quotations.

No. 1 extra mess	New No. 3	$10 00
mackerel, ₱ bbls	$23 00	Georges cod	.....
No. 1 mess	21 00	Georges, medium, ₱ lb	6 00
Extra No. 1 shore	18 00	Lake trout	7 25
Extra No. 1 bay	15 00	White fish	5 50
Family mackerel	14 00	Lake herring	5 00
Extra No. 2	13 00	Labrador herring	7 50
No. 2 bay	12 00		

CARBON OIL—We quote carbon oil from store at 12@12½c ₱ gal; in car lots at the usual deduction. Benzine is dull and prices drooping.

LARD OIL—The market is firm and prices are steady; extra No. 1, $1 05@1 10 ₱ gallon; No. 1, 95@96c; No. 2, 70@75c. Demand active with light supply.

TALLOW—Sales at 7@7½c ₱ lb for prime and country in demand. Demand good and market firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALES—X $6 00 ₱ bbl; XX $10 00 ₱ bbl; India ale $11 00 ₱ bbl; Mum's English ale, in kilkins of 72 gallons, $24 00@25 00; do, 41 gallons, $40 00@41 00; 1 hhds, 68 gallons, $62 50@65 00; in 48 pale ale, in cases of 8 doz bottles, $22 00; White Cap ale, in cases of 8 doz bottles, $22 75@3 00 ₱ doz; Robert Donnger's sparkling ale at $2 75@3 00 ₱ doz; Guinness stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $2 75@3 00 ₱ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $2 75 ₱ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $1 75 ₱ doz.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is firm. We quote alcohol at $2 10@2 25 ₱ gallon. Highwines firm at $1 05@1 07 ₱ gallon.

ASHES—Soda ashes, refined, 4½@5c; common 3½@4c; black lead 5c; arsenic 5c; potash 9c; pearl ash 10c.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Common $1 75 @2 00 ₱ dozen; medium $2 25@2 50; good $2 75@ 3 25; choice $3 50@3 75; extra $4 00; carpet brooms $4 00@4 25; whisps $1 50@1 75 ₱ dozen.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet. We note sales of inside at 6@6½c; crop at 5½@6c.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Sales as follows: 1 ₱ cans $1 80 ₱ doz; ½ ₱ cans $1 00; 1 ₱ cans $5 50; 5 ₱ cans $26 00; 10 ₱ boxes 40c ₱ lb. Market steady and demand good.

CORDAGE—Jones & Brown cottons, Elizabeth 11c; Idaho 10½c; Duquesne 9½c; Magnolia 9c. Penn Mill A No. 1, 44 sheeting 12c. Tiel tia 9c. Penn Mill A No. 1, 44 sheeting 12c. Tiel Nonatola 10½c. Pittsburgh family 10c. Juniata B fine 9½c; Penn Mill 2-ply bags 38c; do 3-ply do 3-ply bags 43c; white carpet chain 31c; do colored 28c; cotton carpet batting 16c; cotton twine 31c.

CEMENTS—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Rosedale cement $3 50@3 60; Youghiogheny $1 75@2 00; Portland cement $7 50@8 00.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $7 75@8 00 for best quality; second quality $7 50 @7 75.

CRACKERS—We quote as follows: Lemon biscuit and 11½c; ginger snaps 12c; oysters crackers 9c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½@10c; butter crackers 7c; water crackers 7c ₱ lb.

FAIRBANK'S Baling papers 4½@5c ₱ lb, as to quality; manilla 7@12c; hardware and grocery wrapping 4½@5c; felt papers 42@45c; straw news, 2@2½c; printing news, 12½@13c; book papers 13@15c ₱ lb.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $5 00 ₱ gross.

RAGS—Cotton at 2½@3c ₱ lb; and woolen at 3@4c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 3 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Car lots, ₱ bbl, $1 60; jobbing lots $1 80 @1 85.

STAVES AND COOPERAGE—The market is steady. Staves matched with heading are quoted at $30 00 ₱ thousand; city made barrels are quoted at $1 45@1 50; country at $1 30@ 1 35; kegs, 5 gallon, $1 00; 10 gallon, $1 25; half barrels, $1 50.

BEST WORK—Bent rims, 1¾ to 1¼ inch ₱ set, $1 25; 1¾ inch, $1 10; 1½ inch, $1 50; 1¼ inch, $1 85; 1 inch, $2 00; 7 inch, $2 75; 6 inch, $3 00. Spokes—XX hickory 1 to 2 inch, ₱ set, $3 00 do, 1 to 2 inch; $3 75@4 00. Oak, XXX, 2¼ inch and under, ₱ set, $1 50; 2¼ to 2 inch, $1 50; 2 to 1¾ inch $1 50. Shafts—undefinished, $2 50@3 00 ₱ dozen pair; finished, $10 50 @15 00. Poles—unfinished, $9 00@15 00 ₱ doz; finished, $15 00@21 00.

WOOL—The market is held firm, with a rather sluggish movement, at unchanged prices as follows:

Fine fleece.....42@43c
Tubwashed.....45@50c
Combing.....43@45c
Unwashed.....30@36c
Medium fleece.....45@48c
Common.....40@45c
Pulled wools.....30@36c

PITTSBURGH RETAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, September 9, 1874.

The trade in fresh fruits continues active, and there is also a fair demand for vegetables and meats. Fish are rather dull of sale. The principal changes of prices since our last report are in vegetables and dairy products, many of which have declined materially. The following were the ruling prices in the market to-day:

MEATS.

Beef, sirloin, ₱ lb	20	@25	c
Beef, round steak, ₱ lb	15	@20	c
Beef, rib roast, ₱ lb	15	@20	c
Fresh mutton, ₱ lb	10	@15	c
Fresh veal, ₱ lb	10	@15	c
Spring lamb, ₱ lb	12½	@20	c
Fresh veal, ₱ lb	10	@15	c
Veal cutlets, ₱ lb	24	@30	c
Fresh pork, ₱ lb	10	@15	c
Corned beef, ₱ lb	8	@12½	c
Ham, ₱ lb	14	@16	c
Sugar cured shoulders, ₱ lb	10	@12	c
Pickled pork, ₱ lb	8	@8	c
Dried beef, ₱ lb	20	@	c
Breakfast bacon, ₱ lb	14	@16	c
Sausage meat, ₱ lb	12½	@15	c
Lard, ₱ lb	18	@	c

FISH.

Trout, ₱ lb	12½	@15	c
Lake fish, ₱ lb	10	@12	c
Fresh mackerel, ₱ lb	15	@20	c
Shad, each	50	@75	c
Salmon, ₱ lb	12½	@15	c
Herring, ₱ lb	5	@	c
Bass, ₱ lb	12	@	c
Catfish, ₱ lb	12	@	c

FRUITS.

Apples, ₱ half peck	10	@15	c
Lemons, ₱ doz	50	@75	c
Oranges, ₱ doz		@50	c
Peaches, ₱ half peck	20	@30	c
Pears, ₱ half peck	25	@30	c
Grapes, ₱ lb		@10	c

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, new, ₱ half peck	15	@20	c
Sweet potatoes, ₱ half peck		@15	c
Onions, ₱ half peck		@10	c
Cabbages, ₱ doz	50	@75	c
Cucumbers, ₱ doz	35	@50	c
Lima beans, ₱ qt		@	c
Tomatoes, ₱ half peck	15	@20	c
Beets, ₱ doz		@10	c
String beans, ₱ half peck		@10	c
Watermelons	25	@75	c
Citrons	10	@20	c
Squashes		@10	c
Green corn, ₱ doz		@20	c

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter, choice yellow	20	@25	c
Butter, good to prime	20	@25	c
Cheese, ₱ lb	12½	@20	c
Milk, ₱ gal		@20	c
Eggs, ₱ doz		@20	c

MERCHANT BAR IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, September 9, 1874.

The outlook in the iron trade in manufactured iron and mills, continues to be encouraging, and on all sides a little inquiry showsaign of improvement. The meeting of the Western Iron Association which was held in this city to-day, showed a state of affairs, which was encouraging to a degree that surprised many who had been in a position to suppose themselves fully posted as to the state of trade. All the manufacturing points west of the Alleghenymountains were fully represented, and the reports made by members show that all the mills are running, many of them on double-turn, and that they are well supplied with orders for the season. It was also found that manufacturers as a rule were firmly adhering to the established 3c card rates. The meeting took no important action, beyond resolving unanimously to adhere strictly to the card rates.

The facts developed at the meeting open a brighter prospect to the iron trade than it has seen for a long time. It seems, if we can rely on the statements made at the meeting, that the period of depression and dullness in the bar iron market is past, and the indications for the future appear promising. As already stated, the card rates are firmly adhered to, and, not only will the mills run on full time upon manufacturing points, the mills are well supplied, for the season, with orders. These facts were elucidated at the meeting, and when we add to them the fact that many purchasers of iron, who usually make contracts at this time of the year, have not purchased more than half their usual fall supplies, it will be seen that there is a future element of strength which will prove very powerful. If the pig iron item is correct, and they are based upon the most reliable information, it is beyond doubt that the present firmness will shortly be followed by a still further advance in the card rates, and it may say that it is only a question of time, when prices will be advanced to a point where the manufacturers will secure a living profit.

There is, as stated above, no chance in card prices, the 3c rate being strictly adhered to. The market however is much firmer than at any time since last fall. We have already alluded to the attitude of the mill manufacturers at their meeting yesterday. Weappend below a full list of the prices adopted:

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

	Per keg.
10@60 fencing and brads	$4 15
8@9d	3 60
6@7d	3 60
4@5d	4 10
3d	4 85
2d	5 10
Fine Blued.	*Cut Spikes.*
3d	$5 35	3 to 6 inch	$3 60
20	4 10	*Barrel.*	
Casing.		¾ inch	$7 10
10@20d	$4 10	⅝ inch	6 85
8@10d	4 35	½ inch	6 85
6@7d	4 60	1¼ inch	5 10
Clinch.		⅞ inch	5 10
Clinch nails	$5 10	1¼ inch	4 35
		1 inch	4 10
		Finishing Nails.	
10 to 30d	$4 60	6d	$5 10
8d	4 85	4d	5 35
Tinned nails, 4d, ₱ keg			6 00
Tinned nails, 6d, ₱ keg			5 50
Copper all sizes, ₱ lb			50

Cut nails are 10c higher than last month.

Tobacco Nails—Fifty cents advance ₱ keg on common cut.

Terms—Net sixty days with two per cent. off for cash.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 10, 1874.

The oil market shows weakness and depression as its distinguishing characteristics. There is not much change in crude oil—although prices are a shade off—but refined is quoted about ½c less for Philadelphia delivery, with a corresponding decline in other transactions.

CRUDE.

United at river is quoted at $1 05; Union do, 5c; United at wells 75c; other lines for immediate shipment 87½@90c. Sales are reported from Parkers of 8,000 bbls, United at wells, at 75@77½c.

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

Special to the Commercial.

The market is dull and drooping. We quote crude oil at the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad station at 95c@$1 00 per bbl; at wells 55@56c.

REFINED.

The general feeling among refiners is that the works be all closed until the prevalence of better prices, but the reflection of this city are in favor of such a course, and a meeting was held in New York yesterday to decide that question. We quote at 9@9¾c f. o. b. cars at works.

New York—Refined 11¾c for prompt delivery.

Philadelphia—Spot 11¾c; September delivery 11¾c.

OIL BARRELS

are unchanged at $1 45 for city; $1 35 for country made.

TITUSVILLE, September 9.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets were as usual easier. On the upper road the market was $1 07½@1 10. At Parkers the market was 75@77½c at wells for United, and 85c for immediate shipment. The home refined market was 9½@9¾c; the export was unchanged. Buying 120 degrees fire test 9½@9¾c in bulk; 10¾@10¾c in bbls. Sales:

1,000 bbls, upper road, spot			$1 07½
250 bbls, upper road, spot			1 07¾
500 bbls, upper road, spot			1 10½
2,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells			77½
2,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells			78½
2,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells			75
1,000 bbls, Parkers, immediate shipment			85

NEW YORK, September 9, closing.—The market is without new features. Bids are low, with shippers indisposed to purchase, while receivers are not pressing business at current prices. The nominal quotations are 45c for crude in bulk; 115c for refined; cases 165@17c; naptha 10@10½c for city. For Philadelphia delivery there is a slow demand with prices nominal; refined is quoted at 11¾c.

PARKERS, September 9.—United 75c at wells, $1 05 at river; Union 50c at wells; immediate shipment, 87½@90c.

OIL CITY, September 9.—The market is weak; buyers are bidding $1 00.

TITUSVILLE, September 9.—The market opens weak, with more sellers than buyers at $1 06@ 1 07½.

ROUSSVILLE, September 9.—The market is quiet and dull at 56@57c for crude.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 9.—The market is quiet, with nothing doing; held at $1 00 @1 05.

TIDIOUTE, September 9.—The market is quiet and firm at 77½@ offered.

PHILADELPHIA, September 9.—S. W. 11¾c; crude 4¾c; cases 15½c; sales none; futures, September 11¾c.

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, September 9, 1874.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Waring Bros.	Waring Bros., Phila	700
Warden & O	Warden, F & Co., Phila	200
Citizens	Tack Bros., Phila	400
Lockhart & F	Warden, F & Co., Phila	200
Braun	Carson & C, Phila	50
Total		1,675

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, September 9.—Wheat dull at $1 08 @1 12. Corn in demand at 79@83c. Oats firm at 44@45c. Petroleum quiet; standard white 9¾@9¾c; Ohio State test 11¾@13½c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, September 9.—Wheat dull; old No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 24½; old No. 1 white Michigan $1 30. Corn firm at 86c.

PITTSBURGH STORAGE CO.,
Storers and Shippers of Merchandise.
Warehouses and Office, 23 & 25 Wood St.
Are now prepared to Receive all kinds of
MERCHANDISE & HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
On Storage, at Reasonable Rates.
No charge for handling goods in Warehouse. Address or apply to
F. L. SHALLENBERGER, Manager.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, September 9, 1874.

REMARKS—The lateness of the hour at which we reached the city precludes extended remarks.

Receipts of Stock.

The run of cattle from Thursday last up till noon to-day, was 10,800; hogs, 19,645; sheep, 16,000.

The sales footed up as follows, as copied from the weighmaster's books.

CATTLE.

Wednesday	640
Friday	120
Saturday	15
Monday	160
Tuesday	1,683
Wednesday	1,090

HOGS.

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CITY MATTERS.

The Brown-Morris Match.

It was expected that Eph. Morris would leave to-day for New Brunswick, to prepare for the proposed race between himself and George Brown, but at present it is by no means certain that he will depart, as the articles of agreement have not yet been signed by Brown. He announces that he will not leave until the articles have been received at the Upper office in New York.

Another Contested Will.

The will of Evan Rees, of the Twenty-sixth ward, was filed for probate yesterday. The testator bequeaths the sum of $400 per annum and certain real estate to his wife, and a number of persons are named as recipients of various amounts from the sale of the testator's property. Mrs. Rees has filed a caveat against the probate of the above will, and a hearing is in progress before the Register.

Death from Consumption.

On Tuesday evening a young man named Walter Kennedy died suddenly at the Workhouse hospital. The deceased has been under treatment for consumption at the hospital for some time past, and three weeks ago imprudently went out into the air, contrary to his physician's advice. He immediately grew worse, and on Tuesday evening breathed his last. Coroner McCallin was notified of the death, but as his physician certified that Kennedy died of consumption an inquest was not held.

The Printing Committee.

The Council Committee on Printing met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Fox in the chair, when the following bills were presented and passed:

Stevenson & Foster.....$2,670 22
E. S. Morrow, stamps, &c.....10 00

Total.....$2,680 23

A warrant was also ordered in favor of the City Solicitor in the amount of $40 for stamps. Adjourned.

Huckstetrical Troubles.

A special meeting of the Allegheny Market Committee was held last night to consider an appeal from a decision of Mr. Hastings, clerk of the Market. Some time ago, it appears, two hucksters in the market, got into a fight, and on account of their behavior, Mr. Hastings turned them out of the market. They appealed from the decision of the clerk and asked that the committee take action. Hence last night's meeting. The committee heard the case, and sustained the clerk's action in the matter. They, however, reinstated the appellants in their old positions in the market on a promise of future good behavior.

An Averted Danger.

A danger which is prolific of lamentable results is the danger arising from the mistakes of druggists' clerks. This danger is entirely averted when competent, careful and sober clerks have the management of the prescriptions. It is the knowledge that no such danger as we have mentioned has any existence where, which, in great measure, renders the well-known drug store of Joseph Browne, corner of Penn and Sixth streets, so popular. People know that there is no peril in trusting to Mr. Browne and his admirable clerks. Messrs. Fallen and Waite. Moreover, the furnishment of the store is so excellent that all must be suited. In drugs and medicines there is nothing left to be desired, and the stock of medicinal liquors, of perfumes, toilet articles, &c., is extremely large and varied. Go and see.

Foiled Again.

Last evening a gentleman was passing along Penn street, between Seventh and Eighth, when two men suddenly sprung at him, with the attempt to seize hold of him. In a second the gentleman had his revolver out, cocked and levelled at one of the men. This reception was rather disappointing to the men, and one of them turned tail and ran away. The other one, however, out of respect to the pistol that was pointed at him, remained standing while the gentleman called for the police. No officer appeared, and after expressing himself very frankly to the foiled highwayman, the gentleman put up his pistol and, went his way, and the released fellow breathed thanks and took his departure. The attempt at robbery occurred near where the attempt of the previous night, reported yesterday, was made, and was just about as successful.

Temperance Matters.

Yesterday morning at eleven o'clock was the time appointed for the committee having in charge the matter of arranging for the starting of a new temperance paper in the city. A majority of the committee were not present, however, and so no meeting was held. Some conversation regarding the matter took place among those who were present. Mr. Black stated that 225 shares of stock, at $25 a share, had been sold before they sent the subscription books out the last time, which amounted to $5,625. This was in the spring. Encouraging reports had been received since, and he thought the amount already raised would not be less than $20,000. This was the opinion of all present, and all agreed that it was time to turn their attention to calling in the subscriptions and to purchasing a paper.

To-day, at the Bethel street M. E. Church, there will be a convention of those temperance workers who are not wholly in favor of street meetings and praying. In the morning there will be a woman's prayer meeting at nine o'clock, followed by a sermon by Rev. B. F. Brooke and prayer by Rev. Andrews. In the afternoon a meeting for prayer at two o'clock, and a mass meeting at half past three in the Arsenal grounds. In the evening a mass meeting at 7:30. Addresses will be made by Rev. Rev. Mrs. M. B. Reese, Rev. T. H. Hanna, Rev. Vernon, Rev. J. D. Herr and others.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Florence appears as *Bryan O'Farrell*, in "Eileen Oge," to-night, for the last time, except the matinee to-morrow. To-morrow night, for his benefit, he will appear in two of his most popular parts, *Bob Brierly*, in the "Ticket-of-Leave Man," and *Bill Williams*, in "Returned Volunteer." The demand for seats at the box office has been constant since these two favorites were announced, and like prospects are that the house will be filled in every part.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

There will be a change of programme at this popular resort this evening. Martha Wren, James Collins, S.S. Purdy, the Herd Sisters and the others of the great variety combination will appear in fresh specialties, which cannot but please all who see them. The attendance is very large at every performance.

IRON MANUFACTURERS.

Large Meeting Held Yesterday.

Yesterday a meeting of Western Iron Manufacturers was held in the rooms of the Iron Association, on Fourth avenue. The meeting was largely attended, some forty-five persons being represented. These comprised, besides our home concerns, firms and companies in Cincinnati, Louisville, Cleveland and the Shenango and Mahoning Valleys.

The object of the meeting was to consider the matter of prices of manufactured iron. It was generally supposed, from the success of the advance made in the prices two weeks ago and from the increased demand for iron, that the prices would be still further advanced.

The matter was fully discussed in all its bearings, and the meeting finally decided against any further advance at present. This decision having been reached, the meeting adjourned.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Board of Commissioners—Official Reports.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners was held last evening. Members present—Messrs. Chambers, Jones, Larimer, McIlroy, Torley, and Wilson, President.

The Chief Engineer made a report of fires during the month of August, the most notable one being that at the Standard Oil Refinery, in the Eighteenth ward. The loss is put by the Chief at $50,000, and he reports also the destruction of seventeen sections of rubber hose and four play pipes.

The appointment of Charles Francke to fill the vacancy in Hook and Ladder "A," caused by the resignation of J. McFadden, was confirmed.

The chief reported that the heater sent for trial had been placed in the Seventh avenue engine house, and was ready for inspection.

The Secretary reported that the expenditures for the past month were $16,849 97, including the final estimate of $3,019 00 on the new Birmingham house.

On motion the Building Committee was instructed to advertise for sale the old engine house and lot on Fourteenth street.

The purchase of seventy sets of couplings was ordered to prepare sufficient hose for any emergency.

Adjourned.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Man Killed on the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Yesterday morning about eleven o'clock a young man named Albert Jack, brother of T. J. Jack, Esq., of this city, was run over by a freight train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, near Johnston's station, and was instantly killed. The deceased had been at a party on the previous night, and early in the morning took his gun and started on a hunting expedition. It is supposed that he became fatigued, and sitting down upon the track fell asleep. The engineer saw the unfortunate young man lying upon the track with his gun resting upon him, and endeavored to check his train by whistling down brakes and reversing the lever. Owing to the short curve at that point he could not check his train, however, and the engine and several cars passed over Jack's right shoulder and head, mangling these parts in a horrible manner. As the train passed over his gun, the weapon was discharged, the fireman and engineer both hearing the report. From this fact it was at first supposed that the deceased had been accidentally shot and fell upon the track, but as the report of the gun was heard and the contents of the other barrel were not discharged, this impression was false. Coroner McCallin was notified, and held an inquest on the body yesterday afternoon, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was a single man, was twenty-one years of age, and lived with his parents near Johnston's station.

A RUNAWAY STEER.

An Old Man Dangerously Injured—Children in Jeopardy

Shortly before nine o'clock yesterday morning a steer ran away from a slaughter house located on Suke's run, opposite the foot of Congress street, and for a time caused much excitement on Fifth avenue. He broke madly down the avenue, taking in sidewalks and scattering people generally. Mr. Daniel Logue, an elderly gentleman, was going up the sidewalk of the Watson property, was attacked and knocked down by the animal, and forcing a severe cut on the head. It is said that Mr. Logue would likely have been killed had he not clung to the horns of the infuriated beast. Mr. Logue, who resides on Marion street, was taken by Conner McCallin to the livery stable near by, where his wound was dressed by Dr. Daly. The steer continued down the avenue, to the imminent danger of many school children, and was only brought up by being shot at the corner of Grant and Second avenue.

The occurrence was promptly reported at the Mayor's office, with request that if there is any law for the protection of citizens from beasts, that it be enforced by the prosecution of the party owning the steer, if found to have violated any ordinance, but nothing was done in the matter.

METHODISM.

Appointments of the Erie Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the Ensuing Year.

We give below the appointments made by the Erie Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the ensuing year:

ERIE DISTRICT—R. M. Warren, Presiding Elder.
Erie, First Church—W. W. Ramsey.
Erie, Simpson Church—F. H. Yingling.
Erie, Tenth Street Church—W. W. Wythe.
Wesleyville—J. Akers.
Green—Z. W. Shadduck.
North East—N. H. Holmes (A. Han, superannuated).
McKean—J. O. Osborn.
Fairview—A. M. Lockwood.
Asbury—G. J. Bliss.
Girard—First, H. Herron.
Wattsburg—J. A. Kummer.
Greenfield and Mina—A. Bashlin.
Asbury and Wayne—George W. Staples.
Springfield—J. S. Albertson.
Albion—M. Williams.
Lockport—S. Heard.
Fredonia—R. F. Randolph.
Dunkirk—E. S. Stroup.
Marville—A. C. Tibbitts.
Portland—R. W. Scott.
Brocton—M. Smith.
Cattaraugus—George J. Squiers.
Perrysburg—N. W. Jones.
Dayton—J. B. Wanlon.
Hamlet—S. M. Clark.
Forestville—P. D. Barnhart.
Sheridan—E. M. Bowman.
Silver Creek—F. M. Bray.
Irving—J. H. Edgett.
Westfield—W. H. Seeley (J. E. Chapin superannuated).
Summit and Sindens—L. G. Bennett.
Ripley—A. J. Lindsey.
Arkwright—C. W. Ridout.
Salisbury Home—E. A. Lindwick, Chaplain.
Mansfield, Tioga county, Pa., State Normal School—J. Rudenlaugh.

MEADVILLE DISTRICT—W. P. Bignell, Presiding Elder.
Meadville, First Church—W. F. Day.
Meadville, State Street—W. H. Willson.
Saegertown—J. F. Perry.
Townville—B. Pickels.
Cochranton—R. S. Smith.
Cooperstown—O. Babcock.
Sunville—One to be supplied.
Greenville—O. G. McIntire.
Salem—J. A. Hume.
Sheakleyville—C. W. Foulke.
Evansburg—W. H. Hover.
Conneautville—I. D. Darling.
Spring—Solon Abbott.
Harmonsburg—G. H. Brown.
Rockdale—H. F. Chamberlain.
Mill Village—J. W. Blaisdell.
Linesville—T. W. Douglass.
Espyville—A. R. Rich.
Jamestown—E. D. McCreary.
New Lebanon—J. B. Wright.
Sandy Lake—A. H. Kinney.
Waterloo—S. E. Winger.
Fredonia—P. Fair.
Union City—W. H. Mossman.
Waterford—G. W. Chesbro.
Hydetown—S. F. Mead.
J. Marvin and A. B. Hyde, Professors in Allegheny College and members of First Church, second Conference.

BROOKVILLE DISTRICT—J. R. Lyon, Presiding Elder.
Brookville—R. B. Lamb.
Brockwayville—L. G. Merrill.
Corsica—J. C. Holmes.
Clarion—C. Wilson.
Lathesburg—I. N. Clover.
Troy—D. M. Kellogg.
Perrysville—Hiram Hall.
Mount Jewett—W. S. Martin.
Punxsutawney—M. Miller.
Putneyville—R. Peete.
Warren—W. Taylor.
Rimersburgh—J. M. Zielly.
Curllsville—C. C. Hunt.
Callensburgh—Lucius Leonard.
Reynoldsville—R. M. Felt.
Salem—S. Knapp.
New Bethlehem—W. W. Anderson.
Clarington—To be supplied.
Portland—To be supplied.
Edwin Hall, Agent of the American Bible society and member of Perrysville Quarterly Conference.

FRANKLIN DISTRICT—J. Leslie, Presiding Elder.
Franklin—O. I. Meade.
Oil City—J. G. Schofield.
South Oil City—E. Hollister.
Reno—(Blank).
Plumer and Pithole—I. F. Merritt.
Rouseville and Petroleum Center—P. P. Pinney, Thomas Graham.
Tarpaulin Run—J. Emery—J. L. Mechlin.
Fairview—D. C. Plannett.
Millertown—R. S. Swaim.
Petrolia—A. L. Kellogg.
Parker—R. N. Stubbs.
Bruin's Point—M. Groves.
Emlenton—George W. Moore.
Rockland—E. M. Kennick.
St. Petersburgh—E. K. Delo.
President—A. Wilder.
Tionesta—J. Rankin, Wm. Monterey—John Clark.

NEW CASTLE DISTRICT—J. S. Lytle, Presiding Elder.
New Castle, First Church—J. S. Youmans.
New Castle, First Ward—J. A. Ward.
Youngstown—John Hamilton.
Girard and Liberty—C. T. Kingsbury.
Mount Jackson—J. Wick.
Mahoningtown—John Grim.
Lowell—N. Morris.
New Wilmington—H. Henderson.
Harlaville and Centreville—J. M. Foster.
Mercer—F. H. Beck.
Hendersonville—A. C. Smith.
North Washington—Wm. Branneld.
Clintonville—C. Peters.
Orland—J. Gough.
Middlesex—G. W. Clark.
Sharon—D. Latshaw.
Sharpsville—Thomas Perry.
Wheatland—J. B. Vance.
Hadley—A. T. Copeland.
Greenwood—Patrick O'Conner.
Harlansburgh and Mount Pleasant—J. L. Hatton.
Charleston—J. K. Mendenhall.
Clarksville—A. C. Crawford.
Wampum—E. F. Edmundson.
Coalburg—To be supplied.

JAMESTOWN DISTRICT—S. Norton, Presiding Elder.
Jamestown—A. H. Wyatt.
Ashville and Busti—J. Hunt.
Pine Grove and Farmington—E. Brown.
Sugar Grove—D. R. Snowden.
Frewsburgh—J. Burrows.
Warren—A. J. Merchant.
Kinzua—J. Garnett.
Ridgway and Wilcox—Wm. Martin.
Sheffield—J. H. Stoney.
Sance—To be supplied.
Youngsville and Garland—S. S. Burton.
Tidioute—F. Brown.
Pleasantville—J. Archbold.
Titusville—A. N. Craft.
Enterprise—N. C. Stone.
Centerville and Hydetown—J. W. Wilson. (one to be supplied.)
Girard and Union—Thos. Burrows.
Corry—A. S. Dobbs.
Columbus and North Corry—G. M. Eberman
Clymers—S. Fisher.
New Lebanon—J. B. Wright.
Sherman—D. M. Stern.
Panama—T. Hall.
Freeheid and Grant Station—M. Colgrove.
Ellery—W. Rice.
Sinclairville—W. Davis.
Ellington—P. W. Scofield.
Cherry Creek—P. Burrows.
Leon—W. L. Kelly.
Little Valley—W. B. Holt.
Salamanca—C. Taylor.
Rimersburgh—R. S. Borland.
East Randolph—A. S. Goodrich.
Jamestown and Sugar Grove Swedish Mission—H. Olson.
J. T. Edwards, Principal of Chamberlain Institute, and member of Meadville Quarterly Conference.
B. A. Carson, missionary to Sweden.

SURVEYS.

Meeting of the Committee Yesterday.

The Survey Committee met yesterday, Mr. Aull in the chair.

A communication relative to the lines of Woodville street, Thirty-second ward, was referred to the Engineer.

The resolution instructing the Engineer to survey the beds of Saw Mill, Little Saw Mill and McCartney's runs, was read, and referred to the City Attorney.

An ordinance to ascertain the line between the Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth wards, was referred to the Engineer, who reported that the line was already established.

The Engineer was ordered to report a plan for the change of location of a portion of Jonquair street.

A petition for the vacation of a portion of Thirty-third street, (old township road,) was referred to the City Solicitor for an opinion.

Resolution to establish grade on Thirty-third street, between Liberty avenue and Pennsylvania Railroad, was referred to the Engineer to prepare a profile.

The petition for the establishment of the grade of Monastery, High, A. Thomas, Virginia and Birmingham streets, was referred to the Engineer, with instructions to make survey and report plan.

Mr. Glass, of the Committee on Grade of Boston street, reported his inability to act with the committee together. He moved that the grade be fixed at ten feet to the hundred, from Soho to the crown of the hill. The Committee on that street was instructed to prepare a grade plan, and submit to this committee.

The City Engineer directed attention to the fact that the Controller had refused to pay the transportation of Fire Engines, and asked the committee to take some action in the premises. A resolution was offered to be introduced in Select Council, authorizing the Controller to pay the transportation expenses, as heretofore, upon bills properly presented.

The petition of J. Mills, McKelvy & Co. for a sub-committee to lay out streets on their property in the Twenty-second ward, was read and referred to sub-committee.

Proposals were read for furnishing monument stones, as follows: Dean & Patterson, $2 40 a piece; James T. Wray, $2 50 each. The contract was let to the former, provided the stones be delivered where required.

The plan of Craft avenue was approved, and an ordinance ordered.

Sawyer's plan of lots in the Eighteenth ward was approved.

Homewood avenue plan was taken up, and further action indefinitely postponed.

The grade plan of Penn avenue extension was presented, but the sub-committee was not ready to report, and no action was taken.

The Committee then adjourned.

OUR WHARVES.

Meeting of the Committee on Monongahela Wharf—The South Side Wharf.

The committee of Pittsburgh Councils on the Monongahela Wharf met yesterday afternoon in the City Clerk's room, Mr. Ihmsen in the chair.

Mr. Thomas presented the following:

WHEREAS, Some parties owning property on the South Side contiguous to Water street have been and are permitted to occupy said street free of rent; and

WHEREAS, Complaints have been made to members of Councils by citizens that the street Commissioners and Wharf Masters have been derelict in their duties in allowing said parties to occupy the city streets and wharf; therefore,

Resolved, That as said street in some of its parts is not opened, and said wharf in some of its parts is not graded, that the Street Commissioners and Wharf Masters allow said parties to occupy them until such time as they are required by the city, and, however, sufficient rent is received for the use of the same.

Resolved, That in case any of the parties referred to in these resolutions refuse to pay a just compensation to the city for the use of the property that the City Solicitor be instructed to proceed against them according to law.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioners and Wharf Masters be instructed to enter suit against any person or persons who in the future occupy South Water street and the wharf without first securing privilege from the proper authorities.

On motion, the resolutions were referred to the City Solicitor, and will be adopted if found in accordance with law.

Mr. Thomas moved that the City Engineer be directed furnish the Clerks of Councils with the proper data for the preparation of an ordinance for the opening of South Water street from a front one hundred and forty feet below First street, in the Twenty-sixth ward. Carried.

The following receipts and expenditures were reported on the wharf:

North Side wharf expenditures.....$272 13
North Side wharf receipts.....
South Side wharf receipts.....225 00
South Side wharf expenditures.....111 00

Report received.

On motion the committee adjourned.

If You Wish to Purchase Fine Furniture, at your own price, wait for the Auction Sale of the Mayor's office, at S. E. Cushing's warehouse, 196 Penn avenue, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 15th, at 10 o'clock. The furniture was made by Henkels', Philadelphia, and is strictly made by Henkels', Philadelphia, and is strictly the finest. It will be sold without reserve.

S. E. CUSHING & CO.,
Auctioneers.

COAL EXCHANGE AND STEAMBOATMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Meetings Held Yesterday—The Proposed Lighthouse Stations.

A meeting of the Coal Exchange was held yesterday morning, for the purpose of electing directors of the Association. The meeting was called to order by calling Mr. George Miller to the Chair, and Mr. A. Lysle to act as Secretary. The Exchange concluded to adjourn until next Monday, as they had other important business to transact on that day, when a full attendance of the Exchange is requested.

The body accordingly adjourned, without transacting any business.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Exchange, a meeting of the Steamboatmen's Association, to which many members of the Coal Exchange also belong, was held. Mr. Miller again occupying the chair, and Mr. Lysle acting as Secretary.

The meeting was held, the President stated, principally for the purpose of hearing a report from a Committee which was appointed by the Association at their last meeting, at the request of Colonel Morgan. At the last session of Congress an act was passed providing for the stationing of some twenty lighthouses in the Ohio river between Cairo and this point. Col. Merrill asked the appointment by the Steamboatmen's Association and the Coal Exchange of some practical river men, whose knowledge of the river might aid him in placing the light houses where they would best serve the interests for which they are to be erected. The committee appointed consisted of Captain Kerr, Captain McCallum and Capt. Wm. O'Neill.

At the meeting yesterday, Captain O'Neill, as chairman of the committee, stated that they were not quite able to make a full report, but would do so by the next meeting, and got along with their report. He then read the following places where they have agreed to station the light houses: One at Mingo Creek, one at Big Grave Creek, one at the head and one at the foot of Big Chain.

After some discussion the report of the committee was adopted.

Next Captain Bailey made a brief report of the action taken by the National Steam Convention which was held in Buffalo, New York, last week.

A long communication was read by Mr. Lysle, from a number of men engaged in pumping coal boats and barges at New Orleans, begging for the establishment of another mission. The communication stated that the men engaged in pumping the coal boats would not consent to a reduction in their wages without a corresponding reduction in their time of work.

Mr. Oliver stated that the situation of Col. Merrill should be called to the bar which has gathered in like a herring around a Mill run, and that he should be requested to take a seat. So moved. Agreed to. A motion was then adopted that a committee be appointed to confer with Col. Merrill on the subject, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Richard Barrows, Wm. Oliver and Wm. Wall as the committee.

Without transacting further business, the Association adjourned to meet on Monday next.

THE WILKINS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A Good Beginning—Large Attendance, &c.

The public schools of the Thirty-seventh ward (Wilkins sub-district), have been opened under auspicious circumstances by the new principal, Prof. I. N. Stephenson, recently of the Grant district. The number of pupils in attendance yesterday was two hundred and forty.

There are two buildings—the old brick house of two rooms (built about a quarter of a century ago, and which, until quite recently, furnished the only school facilities for the unlimited number of scholars that attended), and the building known as the academy, containing one large hall and two rooms. There are additional rooms for recitation, etc. These buildings are to be rented, and the public schools can be kept under the eye of the principal almost as fully as if they are under the same roof. The directors, during the summer vacation, have repaired and renovated both buildings, and adapted them as fully as possible to the wants of the school. Considering the dis advantages with which they have had to contend, in these respects, their temporary quarters, they have succeeded remarkably well, and have at least clean, tasty and comfortable accommodations for the pupils. A good deal was expected of the directors, and no one who visits the schools now will be disposed to find fault on the other hand, they will commend the board for accomplishing so much with the crude material with which they had to work.

One of the most gratifying features is the large attendance. Wilkins, when the old school house, with its dingy walls and filthy surroundings, was the best that the *old regime* was willing to offer to the people of Wilkinsburg and vicinity, the average attendance was not large. What will be accomplished the present number? The new Board may see in this fact a sufficient appreciation of their efforts to furnish the facilities for educating the children of the district, which had been neglected for years. But a new school building is absolutely essential to gather in all the children of the district, and this will be erected just as soon as the directors can get matters into proper shape. It is to be regretted that difficulties have been thrown in the way of an enterprise of such paramount importance to the community, but a little time and patience will doubtless see the difficulties removed.

The Central Board allowed five teachers to the Wilkins district, but the attendance is such that a sixth will be necessary. Mr. Kerbey, the Secretary, visited the schools yesterday, in company with three of the directors, Messrs. Devore, Gardner and Davison, and ascertained that a number present, and with a view to having another teacher assigned.

It is the desire of the directors that parents and children taking up the district should go to the schools, see what has been done, and thus encourage both teacher and pupils. They will find the rooms filled with as neat, tidy, and intelligent-looking children as can be found anywhere in the city, and will be ready to acknowledge that the change is a happy one.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Andrew Ackley vs. steam tug "Hercules." The Commissioner presented his amended schedules, which were confirmed, and the clerk was to pay the parties the net proceeds sums which the report entitles them to.

Nicholas O'Keefe, bankrupt. Bradford county. Register's report allowing the solicitor for the assignee compensation out of the estate as assignee.

In the matter of Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, petition of S. F. Baum for leave to raise money on certain of his estate, to be used for the redemption of land sold for taxes, referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

In the matter of H. Hopkins, bankrupt, on petition of assignee, an order was made allowing him to sell stock and trade at private and public sale.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

The case of W. H. Brown vs. the owners of the steamboat Picket is still on trial before Judge Ewing.

In the equity case of McJunkin & Logan vs. J. A. Hall et al., Reserve township, Butler county, being an application for a preliminary injunction to restrain the defendants from interfering with a certain school house in the said township and building another, an argument was heard yesterday, but no decision of the petition for a preliminary injunction was granted.

The case of George Pfeiffer vs. Charles Roeber and John D. Hoerr, an action for damages for an alleged illegal distress, is on trial before Judge White. The plaintiff, it appears, rented a building in the Sixteenth ward from Roeber, one of the defendants, and it is alleged that the rent was not paid. Pfeiffer proceeded against him, and a bailiff's warrant was served on him by Constable Hoerr, the other defendant in the case. It is alleged on the part of the plaintiff that Roeber proceeded against him illegally, and the action is brought to recover damages on the goods sold on the landlord's warrant.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

In the case of Jacob Weinman vs. Henry Coleman, affidavit filed and rule granted on plaintiff to show cause why judgment in the case should not be opened as to Mary Coleman.

In the case of A. J. Hall vs. the same defendant, a similar order was made.

In the equity case of William Moonshine vs. J. B. Poor, on motion of solicitor for complainant, George W. Stewart, Esq., was appointed receiver, to give bond to be approved by the clerk in the sum of $3,000.

In the matter of the application of Wilkins school District, for leave to borrow money, the petition was withdrawn, the matter being provided for by an act of Assembly.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of Officer John S. Edgar, charged with assaulting Constable Wm. Donnelly, and in making an arrest, the jury acquitted, and put the costs on the prosecutor.

In the case of Thomas Hall, on oath of Catharine Anderson, for aggravated assault and battery on the prosecutrix, by cutting her with a razor or a knife, plead guilty of assault and battery, and was sentenced to the Workhouse for one month.

Frederick Steikle, indicted on oath of Frederick Falkstein for committing an assault and battery on the life of the prosecutor, was found not guilty.

In the case of John Wich, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Catharine Garcis, *nolle prosequi* allowed on payment of costs by the defendant.

James Carren was indicted on oath of H. M. Kerr for entering the house of deponent in South Versailles township, with intent to commit a felony. He plead guilty and was sentenced to the Workhouse for one year.

Daniel Devine was found not guilty of assault and battery on Edward Noonan, and the costs were divided between the prosecutor and the defendant.

John Corman, assault and battery on oath of Michael Carr. Verdict of not guilty and the costs divided.

Nellie Davis, indicted on oath of P. E. Keller for the larceny of a dress suit; and of receiving stolen goods, plead guilty as to the first count.

In the case of Hugh Gallagher, indicted for surety of the peace, a *nolle prosequi* was allowed on payment of costs by the prosecutor.

Commonwealth vs. Mary Mahlin, indicted on oath of Margaret Mertha for assault and battery. Verdict of not guilty, and prosecutor directed to pay the costs.

Thomas Agnew, indicted on oath of George E. Young, for selling liquor on Sunday, was found not guilty, but directed to pay the costs of prosecution. Another bill, for the same, was done by the barkeeper in his absence.

Commonwealth vs. John Maginn, indicted on oath of Ignatz Brochin for assault and battery. Verdict of guilty. Defendant fined five dollars and costs of prosecution.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

John Denny et al.,	John F. Herman. (3)
Simon Lazerus et al.,	Michael Dunn et al.,
Sidney Churchill et al.,	J. Fisher,
Dennis Carney,	Pat. Divine,
Bridget Hughes,	Samuel P. Swart,
Frank Elder et al.,	Michael Horgan,
Louis Bell,	Allen Amott,
Owen McCluskey,	G. B. Jones,
Geo. W. Jackson,	Rachael Margolis,
John Fritz,	Jacob D. Riessner,
John Ackerman,	Lorenzo T. Yoder,
Geo. Lynch et al.,	Wm. McKee.
John Quilen, (3)	

Runaway Accident.

Yesterday afternoon a runaway, with rather serious results, and with a very old termination, occurred. Mr. Wm. Nicholson was driving along Liberty street in a buck wagon, when his horse took fright and ran. The animal, on reaching the corner of Wylie avenue, made a very short turn into that street, and Mr. Nicholson was thrown violently against the wall of the house on the south-east corner of the Wylie avenue and Liberty street M. E. Church. He fell back upon the pavement insensible and motionless, and when first picked up was thought to be dead. He was carried into Mr. Rankin's drug store, and it was soon ascertained that he was not only alive, but not seriously hurt. He was soon restored to consciousness and was in a short time able to walk home with the assistance of a friend.

In the meantime the horse continued on his course and reached Penn street just as a street car was passing. The runaway dashed straight ahead and by some miraculous management contrived to jump in between the car horses and the dash board of the car to which they were attached. There he stuck fast and was dislodged with some difficulty. He was found to be uninjured but a good deal discouraged at the termination of his enterprise.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Placed on Record Yesterday.

The following deeds have been filed for record with County Recorder Richardson, since our last report:

John F. Kerr to Elizabeth Thompson, July 25, 1873; lot in Elizabeth township.....$500
James S. Thompson to Martha J. Kerr, August 26, 1874; same lot as above; consideration, a certain mortgage and.....
John R. McCune, et al. to the Pittsburgh Wagon Works, August 19, 1874; two lots on corner of Beaver and Locust streets, Fifth ward, Allegheny, 183x150 feet.....$13,000
William Linten to Josiah W. Gay, November 7, 1873; lot in Robinson township containing 1 acre.....
J. N. O'Neil to William Pilgrim, September 7, 1874; lot in Jefferson township, 102x120 feet.....$200
William Neuhalin to C. Neuhahn, September 5, 1873; lot in Lower St. Clair township.....$450
John Leist to A. G. P. Ritchey, March 31, 1873; lot in Sewickley borough.....$400
J. A. Mellon to Sarah E. Hare, August 22, 1874; lot in Springdale, East Deer township.....$150
Ann McGuire et al. to John M. Selith, March 28, 1874; lot on corner of Wylie avenue and Union alley, Seventh ward city.....$6200
Samuel Garrison to John Diefenbaugh, September 13, 1873; three lots on Janey avenue, Eighteenth ward, city.....$1,300
Joseph Stewart to Hugh R. Stewart, June 28, 1874; lot in Kilbuck township.....$150
Edward Davis to Christian Bier, May 27, 1874; lot on second street, Twenty-third ward, 22 by 140 feet.....$1,400
Wilson Stone to John Potter, May 15, 1874; lot on River avenue, Nineteenth ward, city.....$400
James McLain to Michael Tuohey, August 31, 1874; lot on thirty-foot street south of Bingham street, Eighteenth ward, city.....$450
Henry Ebbs to Robert Arthurs, April 1, 1873; lot on Arch street, Tenth ward, Allegheny, 30 by 63 feet.....$500
Robert Arthurs to Andrew Leonor, August 3, 1874; same lot as above.....
Jacob Augustine to Felix R. Brunot, August 28, 1874; lot on south avenue, Fifth ward.....$975
David K. Calhoon to Wm. Wate and Wm. Rowland, September 17, 1873; lot in Mifflin township, containing one acre.....$1,000
Wm. Finch to Wm. Wate, October 1, 1873; lot on Locust street, near Sarah street, south side, 48x99 feet.....$2,000
Adam Reineman to Chas. Seitz, December 2, 1873; lot on thirty-foot street, Second ward, Allegheny.....$1,700
Stewart Hamilton to Adam Fuchs, April 30, 1874; lot on Taggart street, Second ward, Allegheny.....$400
H. S. Fleming to Isaac Dayloss, July 25, 1873; two lots on Jacob street, second ward, Allegheny, 40x105 feet.....$4,000

HEAVY JEWELRY ROBBERY.

Rings, Bracelets and Chains Stolen—No Clue.

Last evening at about seven o'clock, Mrs. Smith, an elderly lady who, with her daughter, resides in a house next the Liberty street M. E. Church, near Fourth avenue, had occasion to send her servant to the store to make some purchases. Not leaving the requisite amount of change with her, she went up stairs to the room occupied by herself and daughter, to get her pocket-book. On entering the room she noticed that one of the drawers of the dressing bureau was open and the contents disordered. She investigated, and found that the drawer had been ransacked by a thief, and that the thief had realized very handsomely from his venture.

Quite a quantity of jewelry had been kept in the drawer, and all this had been taken out. Among the articles taken were two valuable finger rings, worth together $1,000. Besides these, bracelets, chains, brooches, &c., had been taken. The entire value of the stolen article is said to have been about $1,500.

The robbery is supposed to have been committed while the family were at supper, not long before the discovery made by Mrs. Smith. There is no definite clue to the perpetrator, but he is supposed to have been a stout looking man, dressed in dark clothing, who was seen about the premises not long before.

The police authorities have vainly diligently conducted, for on the top of the bureau lay a considerable quantity of valuable jewelry, which was left untouched. A five dollar bill, which was pinned on a pin cushion on the top of the bureau, was also left in its place, the thief probably not having seen the booty so fully exposed.

Captured.

It may be remembered that, on the night of the prize fight, the saloon of Fred. Wiedman, corner of Ferry and Water streets, was burglarized, and information made against a man Oliver for the burglary. Oliver kept out of the way until last night, but then his luck deserted him. Mr. Wiedman saw him passing along Ferry street, and immediately told some officers. They started after William, but he took to his heels, and led them a lively chase. Officer Trimble at length overhauled him, and now William knows how soft the benches are in the Central Station House.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE hearing in the charges of gambling and keeping and maintaining a gambling house was yesterday postponed.

HERMAN LANG, a Chestnut street saloon keeper, in default of bail, was sent to jail to await hearing on a charge of selling liquor to minors.

THE report that Jno W. Riddell, Esq., had brought suit for libel against the *Evening Telegraph* appears to have been little "press-ed."

MR. E. Y. BURKE, official court reporter, improved his summer vacation by making a trip to Europe, and on his return home the latter part saw Paris and steamed down the Rhine. He returns better in health and appearance.

A MAN was arrested yesterday on Liberty street, resulting in the injury of a man named Schaffer. A horse attached to a buggy took fright near Ferry street and ran against Schaffer. At the corner of St. Clair street Mr. Schaffer was thrown out.

THE committee having in charge the Fire Relief Fund of Allegheny, have closed up their accounts and disposed of the balance of the fund remaining on hand, $423 36, to Mayor Fleming to appoint a committee to audit their accounts.

ON Tuesday Mr. John Hirsh, shipping agent for Messrs. Schamberg & Co., cattle dealers in Chicago, was killed by the cars at Wilkinsburg station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was about forty years of age, and leaves a wife and four children. The remains were sent to Chicago.

IT appeared, at the hearing in the case of Peter Hoffman and John Williams, the disturbers of the Mount Washington Methodist Church, that the circumstances of the affair were not so aggravated as at first reported, and the Deputy Mayor fined them for simple disorderly conduct.

AT ABOUT two o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in a small building, used for the keeping of lanterns, &c., at the end of the platform at the rear of the Union Depot. An alarm was struck from box No. 34, but the fire was extinguished before the steamers arrived. Damage trifling.

NEWSPAPER advertising is now recognized by business men having full faith in it, and is used as the most effective means for securing for their goods a wide recognition of their merits. The Pittsburgh General circulates largely among country buyers, and as an advertising medium has no superior.

MESSRS. A. W. Rawe & Co., dry goods merchants of Allegheny City, whom we reported yesterday as being compelled to suspend, have made a temporary assignment. The difficulty grows out of the complications of C. Hanson Dove, who is a partner. The firm have agreed to arrange matters and proceed with their prosperous business.

YESTERDAY morning officer Nathan Gibbons found a colored infant on the steps of the house of a colored family on Pasture alley, near Grant street. A card was found pinned to the child's clothing, upon which was written, "Take me in and treat me well, for in this house my father dwells." The baby was adopted by a family living near.

CONSIDERABLE surprise has been expressed at the action of Mr. Malloy, President of the Common Council, in going outside of his own body to find three men to audit the accounts of the City Hall Commission. It is not intimated that the gentlemen chosen are not competent; but the matter which excites comment is that there should not be found equally competent, trustworthy and unbiased men in the Common Council.

A MOUNT WASHINGTON saloon keeper is in trouble on account of being too much married. It is stated that, in 1871, he got drunk, left his wife and went to St. Louis, where he remained a year, during that time marrying a St. Louis damsel. He returned to Mount Washington, and made everything right with his lawful wife, who, of course, knew not of the existence of her rival. Until recently, he sent remittances to the St. Louis lady, but they stopped them, and a few days ago she